ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1983

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Illinois Annual Planning Information Report (API) is prepared in compliance with guidelines published by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor (ETA-USDOL). The API includes a review of employment trends of recent years, through 1981, and an evaluative outlook for the coming year. Data on the state's population, labor force, and special segments of each are also presented. Persons who are unemployed or who are in need of employment and training services are described according to their identifying demographic characteristics and their specific employment and training needs. Current and near future job opportunities in Illinois are analyzed in terms of occupational developments. Wherever possible, data from the 1980 Census have been incorporated into this report.

A "Supplemental Appendix" provides planning data as required by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). These data will be useful to CETA prime sponsors and their agents who wish to compare their jurisdictions to the state as a whole.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Illinois stretches for 55,947 square miles, with a general population of 11,418,461*. Most of the population (81.0 percent) live in metropolitan areas (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas - SMSA's). The map on the opposite page shows the population densities of the state, by county. The highest concentrations are found in the northeastern sector of Illinois. This is the Chicago SMSA where the six component counties combined have an average of 277 persons per square mile. The statewide average is 204 persons per square mile. However, Cook County's exceptionally high population affects any overall averages. The 1980 Census showed Cook County's population to be 5,253,190, or 46.0 percent of the state total. Excluding Cook County drops the statewide population density to 107.5 persons per square mile.

The dominant racial group in Illinois is White: 80.8 percent of the population. The proportion of the population that is White increases as the overall density decreases. Cook County has the highest population density (5,475.1 persons per square mile) and the proportion that is White is only 66.8 percent. Pope County has only 11.6 persons per square mile and the proportion that is White is 95.2 percent of the county's total population.

The statewide racial composition of Illinois is:

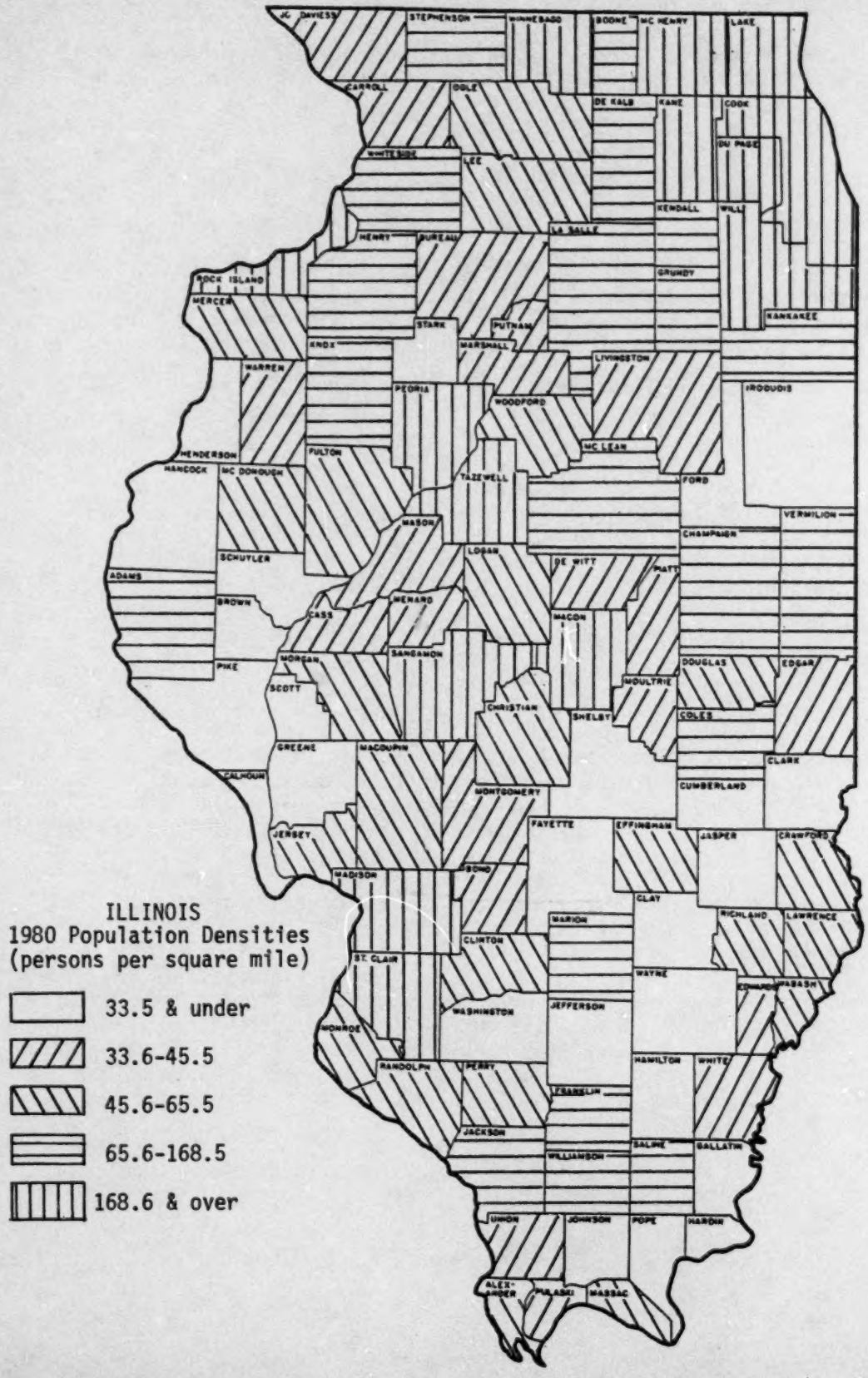
White	80.8%
Black	14.7
Hispanic	5.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	0.1
Other	3.0

(Because Hispanics may be of any race, the components may not equal 100.0%.)

Illinois' economy revolves around agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Agriculture represents the dominant land use of the state. During 1981, 67.3 percent of Illinois' land was harvested. As usual, the premier crop in Illinois was corn. In 1981, corn not only led the state's agricultural output, but also established new production records. The 1981 corn crop outpaced the previous high production records set in 1979. Corn production increased 2.8 percent over 1979's harvest and 36.3 percent over 1980's less spectacular totals. In terms of yield (bushels per acre), 1981 was also higher than 1979.

Soybeans was the second largest crop in the state. Although the 1981 harvest was very good, and was better than 1980, it was not large enough to break the records established during 1979. Wheat and oats round out the major crops in Illinois.

* 1980 Census: PHC80-V-15.



(1980 Census: PCH80-V15)

In general, all cash crops in the state had very good harvests in 1981. The all-crop production index is rapidly being out-paced by recent record-setting harvests:

1979 = 114.6
1981 = 114.3

(1977 = 100.0)

Within the state, crop production varies from county to county. Usually, the highest crop production is found in northern counties. For each major crop, the leading counties in 1981 (bushels per acre) were:

	CORN	
Moultrie County = 154.2		Statewide = 129.0
	SOYBEANS	
DeKalb County = 45.2		Statewide = 38.0
	WHEAT	
DeKalb County = 59.1		Statewide = 50.0
	OATS	
Lee County = 75.7		Statewide = 66.0

Illinois' nonagricultural economy can be divided between the private sector (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing) and the public sector (government). The private sector is dominated by nonmanufacturing: for every one job in manufacturing there were 2.5 jobs in nonmanufacturing. This ratio has been on the rise, indicating that the proportion of private sector jobs in services (nonmanufacturing) is a significant area of growth. In 1977 the ratio of nonmanufacturing to manufacturing jobs was 2.2:1.0; in 1978, the ratio was the same. However, 1979 shifted to 2.3:1.0; 1980 was 2.4:1.0; and finally, last year the ratio reached 2.5:1.0.

The overall distribution of employment by industry has been favoring nonmanufacturing and government. Especially during recessionary periods, these two sectors of the state's economy have offered expanding employment opportunities. During the same recessions, manufacturing usually recedes. The 1981 percent distribution of Illinois' nonagricultural employment by major industry is shown on the opposite page.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Illinois

1981
(Percent Distribution)

Total	100.0%
Private Sector	83.9
Manufacturing	23.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.6
Electrical Machinery	3.2
Fabricated Metals	2.8
Food Products	2.2
Printing & Publishing	2.0
Primary Metals	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	60.0
Wholesale-Retail Trade	23.1
Services	20.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	6.7
Transportation-Communication-Public Utilities	6.0
Construction	3.6
Public Sector (Government)	16.1
Local	10.8
State	3.2
Federal	2.2

NOTE: Not all industries are shown; will not add to subtotals. See Table 1, Statistical Appendix, for more detail.

Illinois' unemployment situation worsened during 1981. The average for the year showed 474,000 persons to be unemployed or about 8.5 percent of the labor force. This is the highest annual average unemployment rate to date:

Annual Average Labor Force and Unemployment

State of Illinois

Year	Labor Force (000's)	Unemployment (000's)	Rate
1981	5,577	474	8.5%
1980	5,539	458	8.3
1979	5,429	298	5.5
1978	5,420	329	6.1
1977	5,289	325	6.2
1976	5,132	336	6.5
1975	5,068	360	7.1
1974	4,989	212	4.2
1973	4,909	203	4.1
1972	4,855	246	5.1
1971	4,735	242	5.1
1970	4,710	171	3.6

Despite the record high unemployment rate for 1981, there were no signals during the year that unemployment had peaked. During the summer and early fall of 1981 there were weak indicators that unemployment might be improving. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for these months were lower than the same months in 1980. For example, the July 1981 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.7 percent whereas in 1980 it was 9.9 percent. However these indicators did not continue into the final months of 1981. Until the same indicators appear with consistency in 1982, it cannot be assumed that the recession is in its final stages.

Another indicator of economic well-being is the employment rate (number of persons employed ÷ number of persons in population 16 and older). The Illinois employment rate fell substantially during 1980 and has not recovered during 1981. For 1978 and 1979, the employment rate was 61.0 percent; for 1980 it was 60.1 percent; and in 1981 the employment rate edged a little lower to 60.0 percent.

Probably the first indicator that the recession is ending will be a decline in the unemployment rate. This should be followed by a rise in the employment rate. Both these indicators will be slow in coming because, as the table above shows, this recession appears to be both deeper and longer than the last ('73-'75) recession.

3. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

From 1980 to 1981, Illinois lost 114,600 nonfarm wage and salary jobs, for an employment decline of 2.4 percent. This sharp decrease was, nonetheless, smaller than the drop in nonfarm employment during the last recession. From 1974 to 1975, Illinois lost 126,800 jobs, for an employment decline of 2.8 percent. However, if a two year comparison is made, the decreases are much closer to the 1974-1975 changes. From 1979 to 1981, total nonfarm employment in Illinois declined by 130,500 or about 2.7 percent. In other words, the recessions are somewhat similar; the major difference is in the timing. The current recession is severe and moving slowly; the last recession was severe also, but the changes were more abrupt.

Current job losses were primarily among manufacturing, or goods producing, industries. Nearly two-thirds of the job loss was concentrated in manufacturing even though less than one-fourth of the employment is found there (see mini-table on page 5). Further, manufacturing industries have been reducing their job rosters since 1979. The following mini-table summarizes annual changes in employment since 1977:

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment
Percent Change in Annual Averages

	'80-'81	'79-'80	'78-'79	'77-'78
Total	-2.4%	-0.3%	+2.0%	+2.9%
Manufacturing	-6.1	-5.0	-0.3	+2.8
Durable Goods	-6.3	-5.0	-0.1	+3.0
Nondurable Goods	-5.4	-5.0	-0.8	+2.3
Nonmanufacturing	-1.5	+0.8	+3.0	+3.3
Wholesale-Retail Trade	-3.0	-1.0	+1.8	+3.0
Services	+1.6	+2.0	+4.1	+3.0
Finance-Insur-Real Estate	+0.8	+6.5	+5.1	+5.4
Government	+0.1	+3.1	+2.1	+1.4
Federal	-4.3	+3.9	-0.1	+1.3
State	+1.0	+3.0	+0.9	+1.3
Local	+0.8	+3.0	+2.9	+1.5

Nonmanufacturing industries posted the first decline since the '74-'75 period. Although these industries account for three-fourths of the nonfarm employment in Illinois, only about 37 percent of the job losses were in nonmanufacturing. The ratio of jobs lost is about 2 to 1, manufacturing versus nonmanufacturing, whereas the employment ratio is the reverse.

Government employment remained about even with the 1980 level, despite the loss of 1980's Census-related jobs at the federal level. Federal government however is traditionally stable, and typically varies from year to year by less than two percent. The current low level of employment in federal government was established under the Carter Administration. State and local government units have been struggling to maintain past levels of service in the face of declining revenues and federal subsidies. Both the state and local arms of government posted only marginal gains in employment, even though they have been forced to maintain services previously funded by the federal government.

MANUFACTURING

The goods producing industries grouped under manufacturing include durables, or hard goods, and nondurables, or soft goods. The current employment total for durable goods (753,000) is lower than the lowest figure posted during the last recession (789,200). The pre-recession employment figures also show the same downward drift: 1973 = 909,100; 1979 = 846,200. After the 1973-1975 recession, durable goods industries did not regain their pre-recession employment levels. Many of the jobs lost during that recession were lost permanently. This is expected to happen again as a result of the current recession. If exactly the same pattern is repeated, then by 1984 durable goods employment will be only about 810,000 workers.

All major industries in the durable goods sector recorded employment declines from 1980 to 1981. The overall job loss was 51,200. More than half of the decline was concentrated in just three industries. Transportation equipment decreased by about 10,700 jobs; this loss was split fairly evenly between motor vehicles and railroad equipment. Electrical equipment posted an annual decline of 10,000, with nearly half of that number concentrated in communication equipment. Primary metals decreased from 1980 to 1981 by 8,800. Blast furnaces-basic steel had the largest share of this decline, followed by iron and steel foundries.

The nondurable goods component of manufacturing dropped below the 400,000 mark for the first time. The 1981 annual average of 382,000 is 5.4 percent below 1980 and 7.0 percent below 1975. The two largest soft goods industries also had the largest annual declines: food and food products represents about 28 percent of employment; printing and publishing represents about 25 percent. Food and food products decreased by 6,300 workers from 1980, 11,000 from 1979, and is lower than 1975 by 11,500 workers. Printing and publishing was severely affected by the last recession and the concurrent technological innovations in printing. New methods and machines required fewer operatives. Printing and publishing dropped below 100,000 for the second time in ten years. Almost all of the employment was split between newspapers and commercial printing. Only one soft goods industry posted an '80 to '81 employment gain; rubber and plastics increased by 4.4 percent. This was also the only gain in the entire manufacturing component.

NONMANUFACTURING

There are more than twice as many jobs in the nonmanufacturing component of Illinois' nonfarm wage and salary base as there are in the manufacturing component. The number of jobs lost from 1980 to 1981 was only about half as many as were lost in manufacturing: 42,200 versus 73,300. About four-fifths of the net job loss occurred in Trade. Wholesale trade fell by 7,300 jobs, and retail trade dropped 26,00 from 1980. In retail trade, most of the decline was concentrated in general merchandise stores and in department stores. There were several complete closings of local retail outlets during 1981. As expected, auto dealers had severely reduced payrolls, repeating the 1979 to 1980 decline. After managing to maintain stable employment totals for several years, construction payrolls fell below the 1975 level. In 1981, only 168,900 workers were engaged in any type of construction. In large part, a major equipment operators strike during 1981 reduced the possible employment opportunities for nonstrikers. Approximately 13,000 strikers shut down virtually all construction projects in northern Illinois during the prime months of July, August, and September. Workers at rail, road, commercial and residential projects were all prevented from working at some time during the strike. Similarly, a major labor dispute in mining caused a repeat of the 1978 strike situation in that industry. The only difference was that there were more strikers in 1981 than in 1978.

Two nonmanufacturing industries did maintain their uptrend through 1981, although at a slower rate than in past years. Finance-insurance-real estate increased by 2,400 over 1980; this was only one-eigth the '79 to '80 increase. Had there not been a sharp decline in the insurance portion, there could have been an annual gain of nearly 7,000 workers in finance-insurance-real estate. Security and commodities brokers added to their payrolls as did the financial sector.

Employment gains were also posted in services; nearly 15,000 jobs were added from 1980 to 1981, or about 80 percent of the '79 to '80 increase. The leading components of services were legal-educational-social service-museums, hotels-lodging, business services, and amusement-recreation services. The only measurable decline was in health services (including hospitals).

The most significant events in nonmanufacturing, from 1980 to 1981, were a slowdown in the rate of expansion and the two large strikes, each lasting several months.

GOVERNMENT

Employment in the public sector, government, posted a negligible gain of less than 1,000 from 1980 to 1981. Local government (municipalities, townships, counties, and special districts) added over 7,000 jobs while education at the local level lost over 3,000 staff members. State agencies only inched up from 1980 because they were caught between rising demand for services and declining revenues. Allowing for the 1980 Cenus hiring, federal government employment was almost unchanged.

OUTLOOK

It is not expected that Illinois' economy will stage an early rally from this recession. In general, this recession has taken twice as long to post the same kind of precent decreases as required during the '73-'75 recession. It will just as surely require at least twice as much time to recover. Nonmanufacturing industries such as mining, services, and finance will continue to offer employment opportunities. Government hiring, at local, state, and federal levels, will be confined to redeployment of workers who might otherwise be laid off. Manufacturing firms may have made all cuts possible without completely closing down. The employment outlook for 1983 simply indicates a holding pattern: small gains in nonmanufacturing and no change or marginal declines in manufacturing. The future of the public sector depends to a large extent on the ability of state and local agencies to provide services which are being eliminated at the federal level.

4. LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The Illinois Job Service provides counseling, testing, referral, and other employment-related servcies to all residents of Illinois. The mini-table below summarizes the characteristics of those who used the employment services, during fiscal 1981.

Percent Distribution of J.S Applicants
by Characteristic
as of September 30, 1981

Total, by sex	100.0%	Total, by education	100.0%
Men	52.0	Less than high school	43.9
Women	48.0	High school only	38.1
		More than high school	18.0
Total, by age	100.0%		
16-19	16.6		
20-24	24.2		
25-44	45.0		
45-54	8.5		
55-64	4.6		
65 and older	1.1		
Total, by race	100.0%		
White	56.1		
Black	35.5		
Hispanic	6.5		
Other	1.9		

Other characteristics (will not add to 100.0%)	
Handicapped	4.8%
Veteran	10.5%
Economically disadvantaged	46.7%
Not working	95.7%
U.I. Eligible	33.8%

(ESARS, Table 06, Applicants Active Any Time)

OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND AT JOB SERVICE OFFICES

Data on job-seekers and job openings registered with the Illinois Job Service (JS) reflect the current recession in Illinois, and particularly the continued decline in employment opportunities in the factory sector. During FY 1981, the total number of job openings listed with the JS dropped by nearly 18 percent, and was down 32 percent from registered vacancies in FY 1979 (Statistical Appendix, Table 2). The contraction of job opportunities during the year occurred in all major occupational sectors with the exception of the sales and farming/fishery/forestry groups, where openings remained relatively constant over the 12-month period.

Historical data on JS openings by occupation closely correspond to recent statewide developments in nonfarm wage and salary employment. While openings for white-collar occupations (based primarily in non-manufacturing industries) continued to grow through FY '80, openings for blue-collar job titles (based primarily in manufacturing establishments) started to drop sharply in FY '80 and continued this decline in FY '81 (see chart, page 13). Occupations found in industrial production are particularly vulnerable to changes in the economy and the abrupt drop in JS openings for blue-collar workers from 1979 to 1980 reflects the early impact of the current recession. The decline in blue-collar job openings accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total decline in JS job vacancies from FY '79 to FY '80. Job vacancies in white-collar occupations, which are generally less sensitive to slowdowns in the economy, showed no signs of hiring cutbacks until FY 1981.

Although the total number of job-seekers who registered with the Job Service also declined when compared with FY '80 and FY '79 figures, this drop was still far outstripped by the concurrent loss in job openings. Moreover, this apparent decline in labor supply primarily reflects fewer registrations of unemployed workers with the JS due to lack of existing job vacancies. If there is no reasonable opportunity for placement in a particular occupation (there is already a large surplus of registered applicants in that job title, or the JS consistently has no vacancies in the occupation), job-seekers in these areas are generally given occupational deferments and thus are not registered into the JS data collection system (see Technical Notes).

The steady decline in blue-collar job vacancies has resulted in a growing labor surplus in the industrial sector. The table appearing at the top of the following page shows the labor supply/demand ratios (the number of JS job-seekers available for each job opening) within each of the major occupational groupings during the past three fiscal years. The higher the supply/demand ratio, the larger the labor surplus in that occupational field. In the white-collar, service, and farming/fishery/forestry areas, there has been only a small increase over the past three years in the number of job-seekers available for each opening. It is in the industrial sector that the labor surplus has expanded most sharply:

LABOR SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIOS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979
TOTAL, ALL JOB-SEEKERS	4.1	3.6	3.0
JOB-SEEKERS WITH COMPLETE OCCUPATIONAL CODES	3.4	3.2	2.7
White-Collar Occupations	2.5	2.3	2.5
Service Occupations	3.1	2.8	2.8
Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	0.6	0.7	0.4
Blue-Collar Occupations	5.1	4.7	3.0

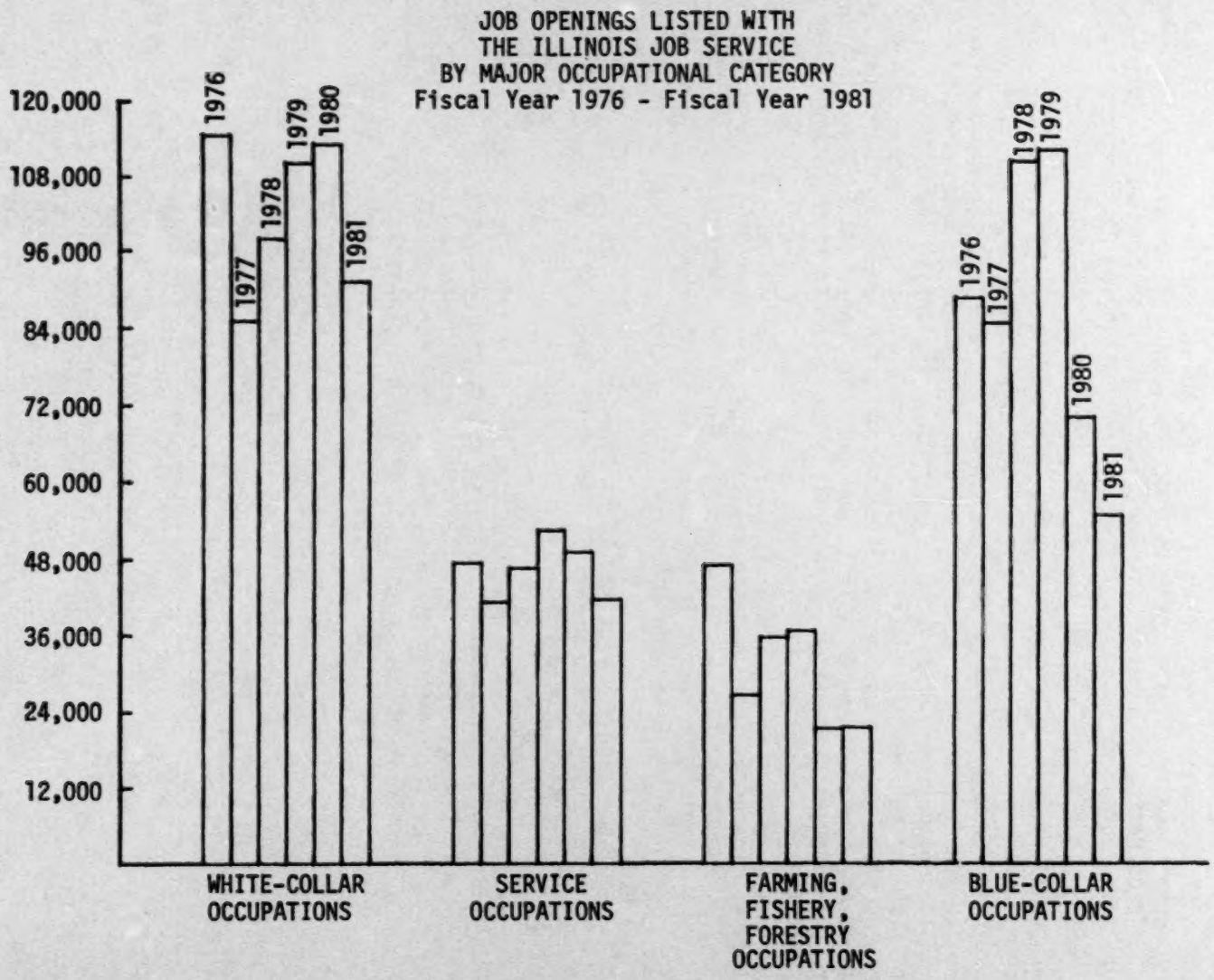
Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Tables 6 and 96.

JS records for FY '81 illustrate the divergence between the occupational experience of registered job-seekers and available job vacancies. While only 26 percent of all openings listed by employers were for workers in various blue-collar occupations, 43 percent of all JS registrants had their previous work experience in these titles. At the same time, while openings for white-collar workers accounted for 44 percent of all vacancies, only 36 percent of JS job-seekers previously held jobs in white-collar occupations:

FY '81 JS APPLICANTS AND OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

	Percent Distribution	
	Applicants	Openings
TOTAL, ALL CATEGORIES	100.0%	100.0%
White-Collar Occupations	35.6	43.8
Professional, Technical, Managerial	10.4	16.5
Clerical	20.8	22.2
Sales	4.4	5.1
Service Occupations	19.5	19.9
Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	2.1	10.3
Blue-Collar Occupations	42.8	26.0
Processing	3.4	2.1
Machine Trades	8.8	3.7
Benchwork	5.6	3.4
Structural Work	9.0	4.7
Motor Freight and Transportation	4.7	2.7
Packaging and Material Handling	10.5	8.8
Miscellaneous	0.8	0.6

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table 96.



Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Tables 7 and 96.

The most recent data available on JS openings (first five months of FY '82) showed no improvement in available employment opportunities. Moreover, the steady decline in registered vacancies has occurred across the state. Table 3, Statistical Appendix, presents monthly data on the number of vacancies listed for full-time, permanent positions from February 1981 to February 1982 in each of the four Illinois Job Bank Districts. A comparison of the February '82 data with year-ago figures shows more than a 40 percent drop in openings in the Central, Northwest, and Southern Districts, and a 58 percent decline in the Chicago Metropolitan Area District. Information on the wages offered for full-time, permanent positions listed with the statewide Job Bank during February 1982 is presented in Table 4 of the Statistical Appendix.

Appendix Table 5 lists those job titles in which employers registered the largest number of job openings during FY 1981. Although all the occupations in this table represent areas of substantial demand, the labor supply/demand ratios vary widely among job titles. Excerpted from Table 4, and presented on the following page in summary form, are those titles which showed the lowest ratio of job-seekers available to job openings available during the past fiscal year, and thus seemed to offer the most favorable opportunities for placement. In reviewing this list, however, the reader should bear in mind that a relatively low supply/demand ratio could result from any one or more of the following factors:

-- The occupation is based in an industry which is less sensitive to economic downturns than other industries (registered nurses in the health care industry) or is currently expanding (electronic technicians for electronics).

-- The occupation requires specialized knowledge or skills for which demand currently outweighs supply (systems analysts, programmers, legal secretaries).

-- The occupation is characterized by low wages, wages based on commission, irregular hours, and/or poor working conditions -- all of which contribute to high labor turnover (most sales and service occupations, cannery workers, transportation vehicle cleaners, material handlers).

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE MOST FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS AT ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE OFFICES, FY 1981

Professional, Technical, and Managerial
Caseworker
Electronics Technician
Mechanical Engineer
Nurse, General Duty
Nurse, Licensed Practical
Programmer, Business
Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing
Vocational Counselor

Clerical
Accounting Clerk
Audit Clerk
Clerk-Typist
General Clerk
Hotel Clerk
Information Clerk
Legal Secretary
Secretary
Stenographer
Survey Worker
Telephone Operator
Teller
Typist

Sales
Sales Agent, Insurance
Sales Clerk, Food
Sales Clerk, General
Salesperson, General Hardware
Salesperson, General Merchandise
Salesperson, Parts
Salesperson, Shoes
Salesperson, Women's Accessories and Apparel
Telephone Solicitor

Service
Attendant, Children's Institution
Cleaner, Hospital
Companion, Private Household
Cook Helper

Service (continued)
Correction Officer
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop
Janitor
Kitchen Helper
Merchant Patroller
Nursery School Attendant
Pantry Goods Maker
Psychiatric Aide
Restaurant Cook
Security Guard

Farming, Fishery, and Forestry
(No Occupations Frequently Listed During FY 1981)

Processing
Cannery Worker
Selector/Inspector, Glass Products

Machine Trades
Machine Set-Up Operator
Machinist
Maintenance Mechanic

Benchwork
Electric Motor Assembler
Sewing Machine Operator

Structural Work
Appliance Assembler, Line
Electric Repairer
Maintenance Repairer, Building

Motor Freight and Transportation
Bus Driver
Cleaner, Transportation Vehicles

Packaging and Material Handling
Bagger, Grocery
Material Handler

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table 96. Occupations selected had at least 120 openings registered with the JS during FY 1981 and a supply/demand ratio of 4.0 or less for the 12-month period.

5. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE - FISCAL YEAR 1983

Illinois' total population for fiscal year 1983 is projected to be 11,444,600 (see also Table 6, Statistical Appendix). This is an increase of less than one percent from the 1980 projection, and a 3.5 percent increase from 1970's estimate. Since 1970, there have been shifts in the race and age composition of the state's population.

The racial distributions for 1970 and for 1983 are shown below. The most pronounced change occurred in Other Nonwhite where the proportion climbed from less than one percent to 6.2 percent. Although Whites are still the dominant racial group, their share of the total population has slipped:

	1983	1970
Total	100.0%	100.0%
White	79.0	86.5
Black	14.8	12.8
Other	6.2	0.7

These shifts in the racial composition reflect different rates of population growth. The total population increased 3.5 percent from the 1970 estimate; Blacks increased 19.2 percent; and Other Nonwhites increased in population by ten times the 1970 estimate. For all racial groups, however, the proportion that is male is consistently less than half of the total:

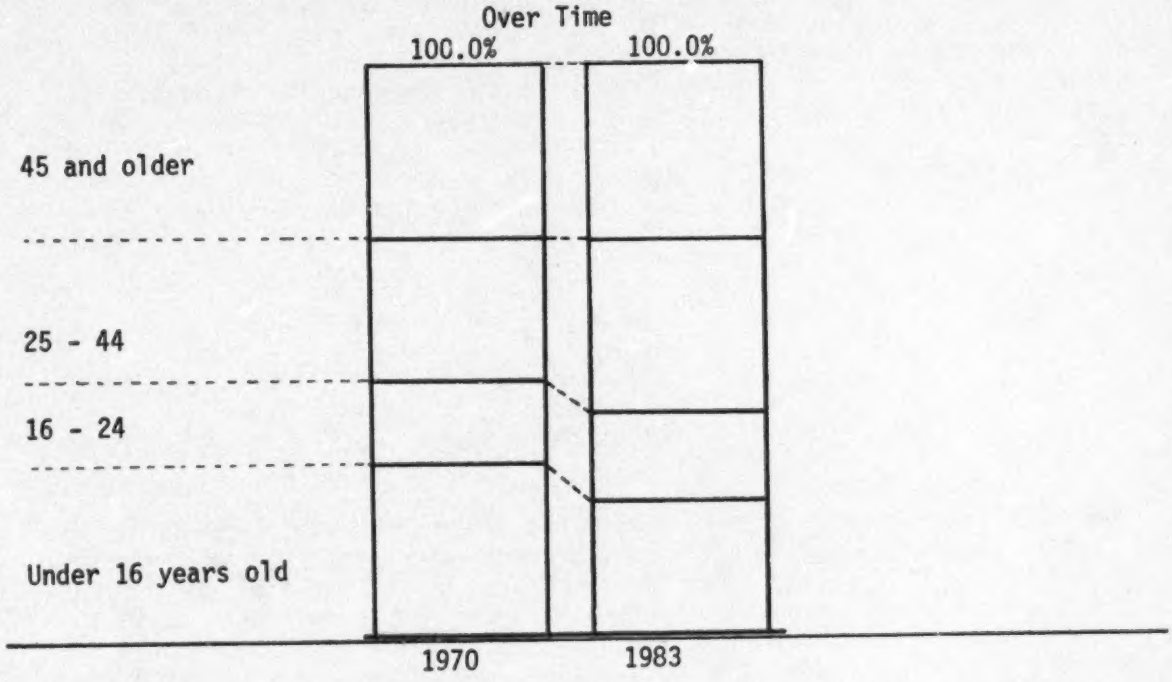
1983

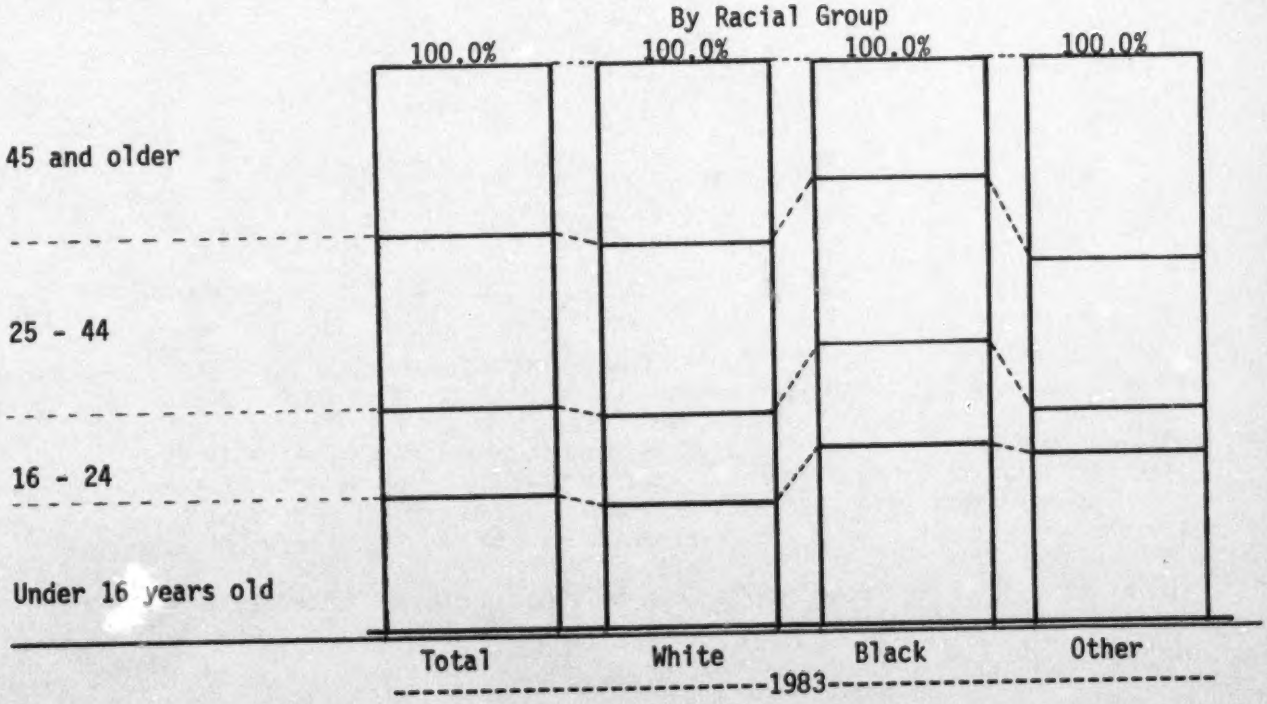
all men = 48.1% of total
White men = 48.3% of total Whites
Black men = 47.0% of total Blacks
Other men = 48.2% of total Other Nonwhites

The age composition showed shifts from 1970 as well as differences among racial groups and between men and women. In general, there has been a decline in the proportion of the population that is younger than 16 years of age, while the middle age groups increased in relation to the total.

The two charts (opposite) show the shift in the age composition of the state's total population and the age composition of the population by racial group. While all racial groups have experienced a decline in the proportion of the population that is under 16 years of age, Nonwhites continue to have a larger proportion in this youngest age group than do Whites.

Comparisons of Age Composition of the Population
State of Illinois





LABOR FORCE

For the planning year, Fiscal Year 1983, the forecast unemployment rate for the state is 8.5 percent. This forecast assumes that the recession will continue through 1982 with no real improvement until mid-1983. Included in this assumption is a rise in unemployment during 1982. Tables 7-7d in the Statistical Appendix give detailed breakouts of the 1983 labor force in Illinois. These tables are all based on the assumption above, and on an 8.5 percent statewide unemployment rate.

In 1983, about two-thirds of the adult population (persons 16 years of age and older) will be working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed)--that is, 65.6 percent of the population will be in the labor force. Thus, the adult population will be divided:

Total population, 16 and older	= 100.0%
Labor force	= 65.6
Employed	= 60.0
Unemployed	= 5.6
Not in labor force	= 34.4

The majority of persons who are not in the labor force will be female, about 69 percent. Traditionally, the proportion of women who are in the labor force is smaller than the proportion of men, so that they are then over-represented among persons who are not in the labor force. Women represent about 45 percent of the total labor force and about 46 percent of those who are unemployed. Thus, women are over-represented among those not in the labor force but have about equal representation in the labor force and in unemployment.

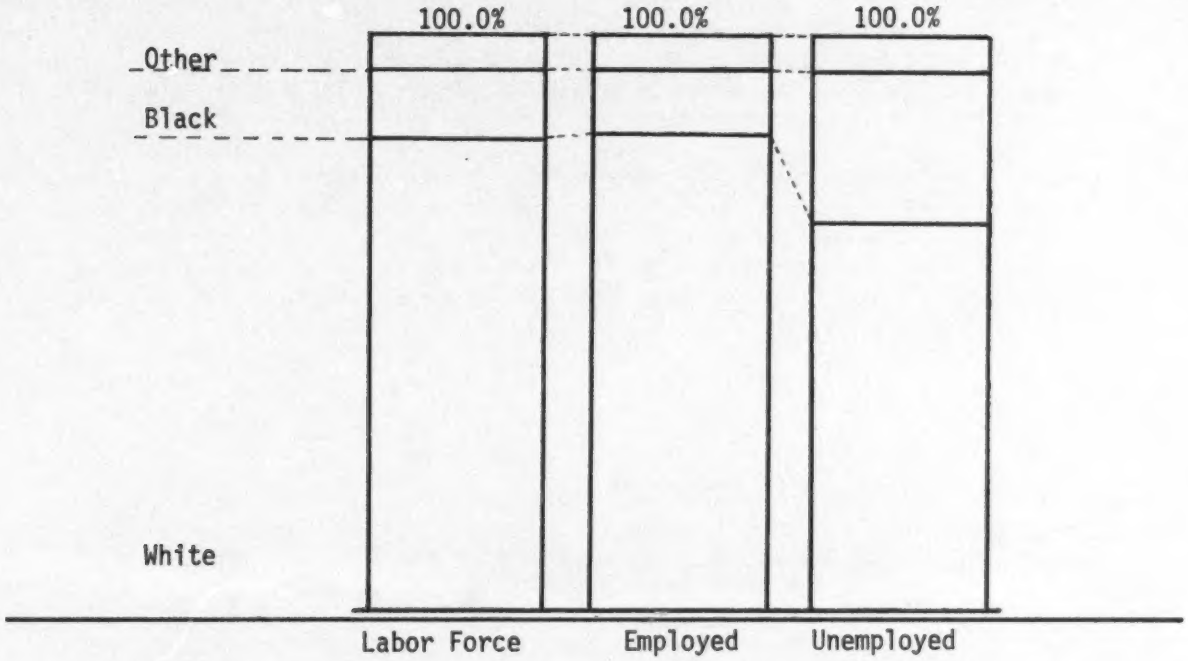
The racial composition of the labor force is not so equal. Nonwhites' proportions of the adult population and its components are shown below.

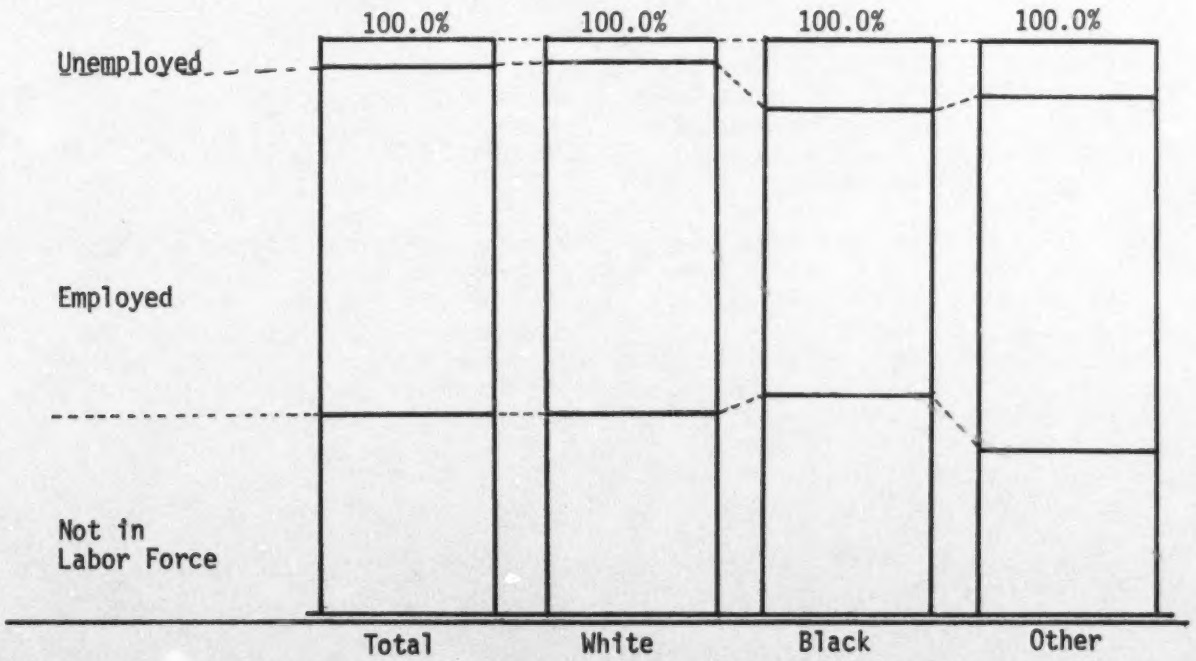
	Adult Population	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	81.1	81.2	82.5	66.0	81.0
Nonwhite	18.9	18.8	17.5	34.0	19.0

Nonwhites have a much higher proportion of unemployment than any other component, and marginally smaller proportion of employment. The overall labor force participation rate for nonwhites is about the same as for whites (65.6 percent), but the unemployment rate is double: whites = 6.9 percent; nonwhites = 15.3 percent. Unlike whites, nonwhite women have a lower unemployment rate than nonwhite men (14.8 versus 15.8 percent), whereas white women have a higher rate than white men (7.3 versus 6.6).

The charts, opposite, describe the composition of the projected 1983 labor force and its components.

Comparisons of the Composition of the Labor Force
State of Illinois
1983





6. ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

The term "manpower services" includes a broad range of employment related activities. Most often, the CETA programs are associated with such services (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act). However, there are many more programs which benefit unemployed and underemployed persons in Illinois. Some deal with reentry to the labor force, others with workers who have handicaps, still others with skill upgrading or retraining. Some programs are designed to teach basic education, including English. Manpower services have been funded primarily by the federal government more than any other source of public funds. Public or government agencies either provide the services directly or contract with a private agency (usually nonprofit) with an expertise in a particular area. Some of the private agencies operate manpower services programs with their own funds. Examples of such private agencies are the YMCA, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Welfare, Jewish Vocational Services, the SAFER Foundation; many public enterprises such as community colleges and vocational schools also provide manpower services.

UNEMPLOYED

Of all the possible persons in need of manpower services, the unemployed are the group most often made the target of such programs. Tables 7 through 7d contain the age, race, and sex components of the projected unemployed population in Illinois for the planning year 1983.Tables 8 and 9 (also in the Statistical Appendix) identify the characteristics of two specific groups of unemployed persons: insured unemployed, and long-term unemployed.

Insured unemployed are persons receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits. This means that they must have had some sort of work experience in order to qualify for the benefits. As seen in Table 8, the predominate work experience is in some type of industrial job. Section 4 (pages 10 - 15) also explained that industrial/factory/manufacturing workers are the hardest hit by the current recession. As expected from the demographic characteristics presented in Tables 7 - 7d, most of the Insured Unemployed are white males, and about one-third of all the Insured Unemployed have been out of work for at least 15 weeks.

The number of long-term unemployed has been projected to the planning year and is shown on Table 9. The proportion of the long-term unemployed that is <u>not</u> white is about the same as the proportion of all unemployed (see chart, page 19), but the proportion is larger than the nonwhite proportion of the Insured Unemployed. This is an indication that nonwhites are less likely to have the advantage of Unemployment Insurance benefits than are whites and therefore are more likely to be in need of manpower services.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Manpower services are also intended for persons who are not fully employed. Although this can mean persons who are not using all their skills on their present job, more often the meaning is persons who are unable to secure full-time work. The manpower services in this case may mean job-search assistance or skill improvement, but the service is directed toward enabling the person to qualify for and obtain full-time employment. Table 10 shows the projected number and characteristics of persons employed part-time, for economic reasons (that is, not by choice). Women appear to be more restricted in the amount of time worked than are men: about 5.5 percent of all employed women are working part-time, but only about 4.1 percent of the men. There is no comparable disparity based on race.

POVERTY

Persons below poverty guidelines can be designated as being in need of manpower services without question. Nearly 13 percent of the state's population will fall into this category during fiscal year 1983 (see Table 11, Statistical Appendix). More than half of all persons below poverty will be nonwhite, although they constitute only one-fifth of the total population.

DROPOUTS

In general, the population in the United States and in Illinois is shifting away from younger ages to middle and older ages. However, in terms of the labor force, the primary source of growth is young persons who are entering the labor force for the first time. Usually, they enter the labor force after completing their education, either high school or college. Not all young people do finish high school; those who do not are called dropouts. Illinois' high school dropout rates, by characteristic, for the last three years are shown on Table 12, in the Statistical Appendix. Not surprisingly, boys have higher rates than girls and nonwhites/minorities have higher rates than whites. To some degree this reflects the correlation that the young person sees between education and success on the job. Of more interest at the present time, is the fact that the dropout rate is lower now than prior to the recession. It may be that staying in school is considered preferable to dropping out and then not being able to find a job. This same relationship was seen in past years: as the unemployment rate rises, the dropout rate declines:

	'74-'75	'75-'76	'76-'77	'77-'78	'78-'79	'79-'80	'80-'81
Dropout Rate	5.8%	5.4%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%
Statewide Unemployment Rate	7.1%	6.5%	6.2%	6.1%	5.5%	8.3%	8.5%

7. CONCLUSIONS/OUTLOOK

The outlook for fiscal year 1983 is similar to what will have been experienced in 1982: high unemployment, modest levels of business activity, and reduced government spending.

The projected unemployment rate for fiscal '83 of 8.5 percent represents more than 486,000 Illinoisans. At this level of unemployment, Illinois will have experienced three consequetive years of consistently high joblessness. Examining the composition of joblessness reveals several indicators of a severe recession. First, the proportion of the unemployed who are job losers is now more than half of the total; three years ago only about two-fifths were job losers. The proportion rose in part because of layoffs and in part because other types of separations, specifically job leavers, are fewer in number. Second, the number of entrants and reentrants to the labor force have declined. This because the labor market is perceived as having few job opportunities for job-seekers lacking experience. Another indicator of the severity of the recession is the difference between male and female unemployment rates. Traditionally, the female rate is higher than the male rate, primarily because there is a large number of female reentrants which in turn raises their unemployment rate. This difference has shifted so that,in 1980,men had a higher unemployment rate than women: men = 8.5 percent; women = 8.1 percent. The gap between these two rates has begun to narrow, however the male rate is not expected to fall below the female rate by a significant amount until late 1983.

It is expected that fiscal year 1983 will closely resemble 1982 with no measurable improvement in the economy (for example, lower unemployment rates) until the mid-year has been passed.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

State of Illinois
Annual Averages
(in thousands)

	1981*	1980	1979	1978	1977
Total	4,752.5	4,867.1	4,883.0	4,788.8	4,655.5
Private Sector	3,985.3	4,100.8	4,140.1	4,060.8	3,937.7
Manufacturing	1,134.9	1,208.2	1,271.6	1,276.0	1,241.3
Durable Goods	753.0	804.2	846.2	847.2	822.2
Furniture-Fixtures	19.0	22.4	24.3	24.3	24.2
Stone-Clay-Glass	29.8	32.2	34.8	35.5	35.3
Primary Metals	81.0	89.8	99.4	98.2	94.0
Fabricated Metals	131.5	135.4	146.2	147.0	141.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	218.8	225.5	224.9	228.1	220.0
Electrical Equipment	150.8	160.8	168.3	166.7	162.2
Transportation Equipment	42.4	53.1	58.2	54.2	49.7
Instruments	37.3	40.4	42.9	45.9	47.1
Other Durables	42.4	44.6	47.2	47.3	46.8
Nondurable Goods	382.0	404.0	425.4	428.8	419.1
Food Products	105.6	111.9	116.6	117.9	117.7
Apparel	20.1	22.6	22.6	23.9	24.2
Paper Products	34.9	36.8	38.4	39.0	37.7
Printing-Publishing	97.1	103.0	106.2	104.6	100.4
Chemical Products	59.7	63.2	66.9	67.3	65.1
Rubber-Plastics	45.2	43.3	48.6	49.1	46.2
Other Nondurables	19.4	23.2	26.1	27.0	27.8

* Preliminary.

Table 1, continued

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

State of Illinois
Annual Averages
(in thousands)

	1981*	1980	1979	1978	1977
Nonmanufacturing	2,850.4	2,892.6	2,868.5	2,784.8	2,696.4
Mining	26/7	31.3	31.1	26.6	29.0
Construction	168.9	188.4	188.0	185.8	175.2
Transportation-Communication-Public Utilities	284.4	285.7	288.9	282.0	274.7
Trade	1,096.6	1,130.7	1,141.7	1,121.9	1,089.1
Wholesale	336.0	343.3	348.4	331.7	320.5
Retail	760.6	787.4	793.3	790.2	768.6
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	316.7	314.3	295.2	280.9	266.5
Services	957.2	942.3	923.7	887.7	861.8
Business	163.3	158.0	154.4	146.9	135.8
Health	298.9	299.9	295.8	289.2	278.4
Other	495.0	484.4	473.5	451.6	447.6
Public Sector	767.2	766.3	743.2	728.0	717.8
Federal Government	103.6	108.3	104.2	104.3	103.0
State Government	149.9	148.4	144.1	142.8	141.0
Education	69.9	69.4	67.0	65.8	64.4
Other	79.9	79.1	77.1	77.0	76.6
Local Government	513.8	509.6	494.9	480.9	473.8
Education	255.8	259.0	258.4	258.6	252.4
Other	258.0	250.6	236.5	222.3	221.4

* Preliminary.
Source: Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics.

TABLE 2
JOB OPENINGS REGISTERED
WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
Fiscal Year 1976 - Fiscal Year 1981

	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1977	FY 1976
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	211,857	257,488	311,186	290,293	238,295	298,498
WHITE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS	91,199	113,117	109,950	97,943	85,015	114,427
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	34,406	40,234	37,556	33,789	19,759	18,336
Clerical	46,241	62,455	61,110	55,021	55,093	84,187
Sales	10,552	10,428	11,284	9,133	10,163	11,904
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	41,457	49,005	52,152	46,570	41,051	47,388
FARMING, FISHERY, AND FORESTRY	21,508	21,299	36,694	35,682	26,529	46,892
BLUE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS	54,411	69,766	111,964	110,098	84,512	88,582
Processing	4,358	5,652	9,812	7,664	8,648	10,147
Machine Trades	7,761	9,106	16,314	15,014	12,942	13,702
Benchwork	7,181	7,783	13,346	12,615	10,605	10,014
Structural Work	9,790	14,223	19,825	35,220	16,162	14,813
Motor Freight and Transportation .	5,707	7,197	12,136	10,133	9,536	9,649
Packaging and Material Handling ..	18,373	23,787	34,051	26,065	25,073	28,894
Miscellaneous Blue-Collar Titles..	1,241	2,018	6,480	3,387	1,546	1,363
(Invalid Codes, All Occupational Groups)	(3,282)	(4,301)	(426)	(0)	(1,188)	(1,209)

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Tables 7 and 96. The Federal Fiscal Year extends from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. Opening data includes vacancies for both full-time, permanent and part-time or seasonal positions.

TABLE 3

PERMANENT, FULL-TIME JOB OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY JOB BANK DISTRICT
February 1981 - February 1982

Reference Month	Openings Listed During Reference Month [1]				
	Statewide [2]	Central	Chicago Metro-politan Area	North-west [2]	Southern [2]
February 1982	5,624	1,081	3,315	544	684
January 1982	5,236	935	3,059	661	581
December 1981	5,647	953	3,395	687	612
November 1981	7,184	1,296	4,278	919	691
October 1981	8,597	1,485	5,146	920	1,046
September 1981	10,154	1,597	6,215	1,131	1,211
August 1981	12,247	1,811	7,437	1,406	1,593
July 1981	10,652	1,442	6,742	985	1,483
June 1981 [3]	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
May 1981	12,646	1,675	7,509	2,157	1,305
April 1981	8,416	1,348	5,317	810	941
March 1981	13,315	1,905	8,677	1,312	1,421
February 1981	11,846	1,806	7,836	998	1,206
Percent Decline:					
Feb. '81/Feb. '82	- 52.5%	- 40.1%	- 57.7%	- 45.5%	- 43.3%

Source: Job Bank Openings Summary, U. S. Department of Labor.

1/ Data represent openings for positions which require at least 35 hours of work per week and are expected to last 150 days or more.
2/ Data excludes openings listed by employers located in the Illinois sections of the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline and St. Louis SMSA's.
3/ Data on openings listed with the Illinois Job Bank during June 1981 is not available.
4/ See Appendix for area definitions of the four Illinois Job Bank Districts.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,624	$ 10,959	2,612	$ 11,204	1,209	$ 11,084
0 & 1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL	792	15,768	445	15,801	213	15,684
002 AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING	1	11,544	1	11,544	1	11,544
003 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING	53	19,409	36	19,845	16	20,663
005 CIVIL ENGINEERING	11	20,809	6	21,565	2	20,820
006 CERAMIC ENGINEERING	1	0	0	0	0	0
007 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	31	19,095	15	20,157	7	19,410
008 CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	4	37,440	1	0	0	0
01 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	55	20,673	34	20,157	18	19,980
011 METALLURGY AND METALLURGICAL ENG.	2	19,000	2	19,000	0	0
012 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	30	19,967	21	19,451	10	19,608
013 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	2	0	2	0	1	0
015 NUCLEAR ENGINEERING	5	31,024	1	33,280	0	0
017 DRAFTING AND RELATED WORK	10	16,898	5	22,133	5	22,133
018 SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY	2	14,441	2	14,441	1	11,481
019 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING, N.E.C.	4	25,000	1	25,000	1	25,000
02 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	74	18,869	42	19,630	16	22,535
020 MATHEMATICS	45	20,976	26	21,365	10	25,569
022 CHEMISTRY	17	17,045	9	16,925	4	12,926
024 GEOLOGY	1	0	1	0	1	0
029 MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES, N.E.C.	11	13,593	6	14,616	1	24,055
04 LIFE SCIENCES	12	12,574	6	13,063	2	17,250
041 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	4	18,230	2	18,740	1	25,000
045 PSYCHOLOGY	8	10,485	4	10,224	1	9,500

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES	31	$ 21,026	6	$ 23,413	3	$ 22,850
050 ECONOMICS	31	21,026	6	23,413	3	22,850
07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH	93	13,437	52	12,675	27	12,289
070 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	3	28,690	1	0	1	0
072 DENTISTS	1	18,200	0	0	0	0
073 VETERINARIANS	1	14,216	1	14,216	0	0
074 PHARMACISTS	5	21,126	1	19,000	1	19,000
075 REGISTERED NURSES	13	15,509	7	15,502	3	18,425
076 THERAPISTS	3	17,222	2	17,222	0	0
078 MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGY	11	11,045	3	12,653	1	11,440
079 MEDICINE AND HEALTH, N.E.C	56	11,197	37	11,137	21	9,699
09 EDUCATION	52	13,059	30	14,161	11	9,305
090 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	5	13,328	2	14,640	1	14,640
092 PR.MARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN EDUC.	15	10,483	5	8,835	3	10,702
094 EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	7	8,605	4	9,157	2	7,500
096 ECONOMISTS AND FARM ADVISORS	1	9,000	0	0	0	0
097 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION N.E.C.	16	19,094	12	20,367	0	0
099 EDUCATION, N.E.C.	8	8,331	7	8,559	5	8,175
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES	4	11,385	2	10,500	2	10,500
100 LIBRARIANS	4	11,385	2	10,500	2	10,500
11 LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE	4	18,831	4	18,831	2	22,115
110 LAWYERS	3	21,207	3	21,207	2	22,115
119 LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, N.E.C.	1	11,700	1	11,700	0	0
13 WRITING	9	15,169	5	15,030	2	16,000
131 WRITERS	5	16,136	4	14,707	1	0
132 EDITORS;PUBLICATIONS BROADCAST & SCRIPT	4	14,202	1	16,000	1	16,000
14 ART	7	12,854	3	15,912	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)

AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
141 COMMERCIAL/GRAPHIC A RTS:DESIGNERS/ILLUST	4	$ 12,854	1	$ 15,912	0	$ 0
142 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PRODUCT DESIGNERS	2	0	2	0	0	0
143 PHOTOGRAPHY	1	0	0	0	0	0
15 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	4	17,377	1	18,330	0	0
152 MUSIC	3	15,665	1	18,330	0	0
159 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION, N.E.C.	1	20,800	0	0	0	0
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	133	15,209	74	15,051	35	14,785
160 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	44	16,706	29	16,320	8	16,671
162 PURCHASING MANAGEMENT	6	18,375	1	0	0	0
163 SALES AND DISTRIB. MANAGEMENT	16	15,680	8	17,390	5	18,360
164 ADVERTISING MANAGEMENT	1	27,500	0	0	0	0
165 PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGEMENT	2	13,050	0	0	0	0
166 PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINIS.	16	14,996	11	14,300	7	15,200
168 INSP & INVEST MANAG AND PUBLIC SERVICE	8	13,894	1	0	0	0
169 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALTIES, N.E.C.	40	13,336	24	13,232	15	12,638
18 MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS, N.E.C.	170	14,127	107	13,783	55	13,951
180 AGR., FORESTRY, AND FISHING MANAGEMENT	1	7,800	1	7,800	0	0
182 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	1	15,000	0	0	0	0
183 MANUFACTURING IND. MANAGEMENT	15	21,319	8	22,594	3	19,500
184 TRANS., COMM., AND UTILITIES MANAG.	3	27,446	1	0	0	0
185 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE MANAGEMENT	41	11,910	20	11,113	8	11,573
186 FINANCE, INS., AND REAL ESTATE MANAG.	18	17,291	14	18,497	6	20,495

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1981

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
187 SERVICE INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT	43	$ 13,766	29	$ 12,487	18	$ 13,033
188 PUBLIC ADMINIS. MANAGEMENT	2	0	1	0	0	0
189 MISC. MANGERS AND OFFICIALS N.E.C.	46	13,095	33	13,446	20	12,134
19 MISC. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL,MANAGERIAL	40	10,079	18	10,559	12	10,169
191 AGENTS AND APPRAISERS, N.E.C.	1	25,000	0	0	0	0
194 SOUND FILM & VIDEOTA PE RECORDING & REPRO	2	7,280	1	7,280	1	7,280
195 SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK	35	9,729	15	10,768	10	10,812
199 MISC. PROF., TECH. AND MANAG. WORK, NEC	2	10,840	2	10,840	1	7,280
2 CLERICAL AND SALES	1,881	9,798	992	9,754	406	10,037
20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING, AND RELATED	593	10,020	261	10,104	112	10,063
201 SECRETARIES	148	10,802	70	11,149	33	11,242
202 STENOGRAPHERS	7	12,273	4	13,056	3	9,660
203 TYPISTS & TYPEWRITIN G MACHINE OPERATORS	246	10,195	109	10,234	44	10,231
205 INTERVIEWING CLERKS	11	10,297	5	10,634	1	9,000
206 FILE CLERKS	22	8,567	4	9,217	2	8,210
207 DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATORS & TENDERS	2	7,280	1	7,280	0	0
208 MAILING & MISC. OFFI CE MACHINE OPERATORS	1	9,651	1	9,651	1	9,651
209 STENOGRAPHY,TYPING FILING & REL WRK NEC	155	9,217	67	8,845	28	8,932
21 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT-RECORDING	362	9,423	158	9,599	52	9,715
210 BOOKKEEPERS & BOOK- KEEPING MACHINE OPS.	62	9,740	25	9,736	9	8,846
211 CASHIERS AND TELLERS	115	8,018	49	8,194	20	8,468
213 ELCTRNC/ELECTROMECHA NICAL DATA PROCESSOR	17	11,381	5	11,902	1	8,400
214 BILLING AND RATE CLERKS	22	10,001	10	10,249	5	11,132

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
215 PAYROLL,TIMEKEEPING & DUTY ROSTER-CLERKS	5	$ 12,010	2	$ 13,500	0	$ 0
216 ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICAL CLERKS	62	10,170	29	10,481	8	10,732
217 ACCOUNT-RECORDING-MACH. OPERATORS, NEC	5	7,650	2	7,240	1	7,200
219 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT RECORDING	74	9,944	36	10,356	8	12,732
22 PRODUCTION AND STOCK CLERKS	156	8,942	92	8,634	9	8,940
221 PRODUCTION CLERKS	15	12,480	6	12,444	1	0
222 SHIPPING, RECEIVING, AND STOCK CLERKS	141	8,607	86	8,404	8	8,940
23 INFORMATION AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION	99	9,363	44	9,414	19	9,874
230 HAND DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION	11	9,494	4	8,476	4	8,476
235 TELEPHONE OPERATORS	13	9,075	2	9,780	0	0
237 INFORMATION AND RECEPTION CLERKS	55	9,291	23	9,136	9	9,302
238 ACCOMODATION CLERKS & GATE TICKET AGENTS	8	7,969	5	8,466	1	6,968
239 INFO. AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION, N.E.C.	12	10,730	10	10,746	5	12,488
24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL	58	9,786	30	9,631	14	8,950
241 INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS	28	9,696	15	9,652	10	8,848
245 MEDICAL SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	2	7,508	1	7,280	1	7,280
247 ADVERTISING-SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	1	0	1	0	0	0
249 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL WORK, N.E.C.	27	10,018	13	9,800	3	9,643
25 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES	168	10,960	114	10,814	67	11,350
250 SALES OCCS., REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE	79	11,372	65	11,713	48	12,438
251 SALES OCCS., BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SERVICES	26	12,151	16	12,200	4	10,200
252 SALES OCCUPATIONS, TRANSPORT. SERVICES	7	13,990	2	7,984	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)

AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
254 SALES OCCS., PRINTING AND ADVERTISING	29	$ 10,072	23	$ 10,110	13	$ 9,240
259 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES N.E.C.	27	9,886	8	8,491	2	6,968
26 SALESPERSON, CONSUMABLE COMMODITIES	47	11,015	29	11,012	10	14,733
260 AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS	13	13,160	5	14,133	3	14,133
261 SALESWORK, TEXTILE PROD APPAREL & NOTIONS	17	8,221	10	8,548	0	0
262 SALESWORK, CHEMICALS DRUGS AND SUNDRIES	10	13,354	7	12,096	5	15,333
269 SALES OCCS., MISC.CONSUMABLE COMMOD. NEC	7	0	7	0	2	0
27 SALESPERSONS, COMMODITIES, N.E.C.	200	9,913	124	9,671	90	9,836
270 SALES OCCS., HOME FURNISH. & APPLIANCES	28	0	27	0	26	0
271 ELECTRICAL GOODS EXCEPT HOME APPLIANC	3	0	0	0	0	0
272 SALESWORK, FARM & GARDEN EQUIP & SUPPLIES	9	11,189	8	10,827	3	10,600
273 SALESWORK, TRANSPORT. EQUIP.PARTS & SUPP.	23	9,302	10	9,533	7	8,320
274 SALESWORK, INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. & SUPPLIES	25	11,543	12	10,573	10	10,573
275 SALESWORK, BUS/COMMERCIAL EQUIP/SUPPLIES	12	14,614	7	14,224	5	14,224
276 SALESWORK, MED/SCIENTIFIC EQUIP/SUPPLIES	4	12,513	2	13,300	2	13,300
277 SALESWORK, SPORT,HOBBY,STATIONERY,REL GD	5	9,637	1	10,400	0	0
279 SALES OCCS., MISC. COMMODITIES, N.E.C.	91	9,098	57	9,096	37	9,429
29 MISCELLANEOUS SALES OCCUPATIONS	198	9,991	140	9,575	33	8,670
290 SALES CLERKS	24	8,065	22	7,785	5	7,280
291 VENDING AND DOOR TO DOOR SELLING	46	13,520	43	13,520	7	0
292 ROUTE SALES AND DELIVERY	38	12,044	21	11,423	6	10,487
294 AUCTIONEERS	1	13,000	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)

AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
297 SALES PROMOTION OCCUPATIONS	1	$ 14,560	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
298 MERCHANDISE DISPLAYERS	13	10,140	13	10,140	1	10,140
299 MISC.SALES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	75	8,809	41	8,471	14	8,679
3 SERVICE	1,176	4.11	509	4.24	288	4.21
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE	49	3.56	21	3.53	16	3.53
301 HOUSEHOLD AND RELATED WORK	38	3.54	17	3.53	13	3.53
309 DOMESTIC SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	11	3.63	4	3.55	3	3.55
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE PREP ARATION & SVC. OCCS.	441	3.76	154	3.82	63	3.89
310 HOSTS(ESSES)/STEWARDS(ESSES) EXCEPT SHIP	4	4.58	2	3.73	0	0
311 WAITERS/WAITRESSES	223	3.38	55	3.40	28	3.41
312 BARTENDERS	13	4.01	7	4.34	4	4.34
313 CHEFS AND COOKS, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	139	4.16	66	4.18	13	5.25
315 MISCELLANEOUS COOKS, EXCEPT DOMESTIC	17	3.93	9	3.95	8	4.04
316 MEATCUTTING,EXC. IN SLAU.AND PACK.HOUSES	4	5.78	0	0	0	0
317 MISCELL. FOOD AND BEVERAGE PREPARATION	4	3.69	1	3.35	1	3.35
318 KITCHEN WORKERS, N.E.C.	35	3.58	14	3.38	9	3.38
319 FOOD/BEVERAGE PREPAR ATION & SVC., N.E.C.	2	8.14	0	0	0	0
32 LODGING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	63	3.88	24	3.72	9	3.51
320 BOARDING HOUSE & LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS	2	0	2	0	2	0
321 HOUSEKEEPERS,HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS	27	4.12	5	3.93	4	3.59
323 HOUSECLEANERS,HOTELS RESTS. & REL.ESTABS.	31	3.49	15	3.37	3	3.40
329 LODGING AND RELATED SERVICES, N.E.C.	3	5.76	2	5.76	0	0
33 BARBERING, COSMET. AND REL. SVC., OCCS.	4	3.75	2	0	2	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
330 BARBERS	1	$ 3.75	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
332 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS	3	0	2	0	2	0
34 AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SVC. OCCUPATIONS	25	3.62	1	3.35	0	0
344 USHERS	18	3.73	1	3.35	0	0
349 AMUSEMENT/RECREATION SERVICE OCCS.,N.E.C.	7	5.35	0	0	0	0
35 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	118	3.64	54	3.51	21	3.38
352 HOSTS(ESSES) & STEWARDS(ESSES), N.E.C.	3	3.73	1	3.35	0	0
353 GUIDES	1	7.21	1	7.21	0	0
354 UNLICENSED BIRTH ATTEND. & PRACT. NURSES	6	3.61	1	3.75	0	0
355 ATTEN.WORK HOSPITALS MORG.AND REL.HEALT.S	91	3.64	42	3.43	14	3.37
359 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, NEC	17	3.38	9	3.40	7	3.39
36 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	39	3.93	17	4.14	12	3.53
361 LAUNDERING SERVICE	17	3.75	5	4.22	3	3.45
362 DRY CLEANING SERVICE	6	5.19	2	8.00	1	0
363 PRESSING SERVICE	6	4.31	3	4.13	2	3.50
365 SHOE AND LUGGAGE REPAIR AND REL.SERV.	1	3.35	1	3.35	0	0
366 BOOTBLACKS AND RELATED SERVICES	1	0	0	0	0	0
369 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCS.,N.E.C.	8	3.51	6	3.57	6	3.57
37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	345	4.77	208	4.80	153	4.61
372 SEC.GRDS/CORR.OFFICERS EXC.CROSS.TENDERS	320	4.66	183	4.61	130	4.33
373 FIRE FIGHTERS, FIRE DEPARTMENTS	23	7.35	23	7.35	23	7.35
376 POLICE AND RELATED WORK,EXC.IN PUB.SERV	2	5.00	2	5.00	0	0
38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	92	4.25	28	4.31	12	3.81

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
381 PORTERS AND CLEANERS	57	$ 4.19	15	$ 4.24	8	$ 3.84
382 JANITORS	30	4.26	10	4.29	4	3.74
389 BUILDING & REL. SVC. OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	4.80	3	4.67	0	0
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	26	4.07	13	4.33	3	4.42
40 PLANT FARMING OCCUPATIONS	13	4.15	5	4.49	0	0
401 GRAIN FARMING OCCUPATIONS	1	3.75	0	0	0	0
405 HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	2	5.50	2	5.50	0	0
406 GARDENING AND GROUNDSKEEPING OCCUPATIONS	4	3.92	2	3.83	0	0
408 PLANT LIFE AND REL. SVC. OCCUPATIONS	6	3.92	1	3.80	0	0
41 ANIMAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	5	3.55	3	3.68	0	0
410 DOMESTIC ANIMAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	5	3.55	3	3.68	0	0
42 MISC. AGRICULTURAL & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	7	4.32	4	4.69	2	4.63
421 GENERAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	7	4.32	4	4.69	2	4.63
45 FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS	1	4.00	1	4.00	1	4.00
455 LOG GRADING,SCALING, SORTING,AND RAFTING	1	4.00	1	4.00	1	4.00
5 PROCESSING	258	5.83	71	5.22	47	4.87
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	12	5.66	2	9.06	1	9.61
500 ELECTROPLATING	1	9.61	1	9.61	1	9.61
502 MELTING, POURING, CASTING AND REL.WORK	1	0	0	0	0	0
503 PICKLING, CLEANING, DEGREAS.AND REL.WORK	1	4.00	0	0	0	0
504 HEAT TREATING	1	8.50	1	8.50	0	0
509 METAL PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	8	5.03	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
51 ORE REFINING AND FOUNDRY OCCUPATIONS	9	$ 6.19	1	$ 7.00	1	$ 7.00
514 POURING AND CASTING OCCUPATIONS	1	5.25	0	0	0	0
518 MOLDING, COREMAKING, AND RELATED WORK	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	7.00
519 ORE REFINING AND FOUNDRY OCCUPATIONS,NEC	7	6.21	0	0	0	0
52 PROC. FOOD, TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS	128	5.37	40	4.39	38	4.42
520 MIX.,COMP.,BLENDING, KNEAD.,SHAP.,REL.WRK	4	4.38	0	0	0	0
521 SEPAR.,CRUSH.,MILL., CHOP.,GRIN.,REL.WORK	2	5.88	1	4.25	0	0
523 HEAT,REND,MELT,DRY, COOL,FREEZ, REL.WRK.	3	7.62	1	7.62	1	7.62
525 SLAUGHTERING,BREAK., CURING AND REL.WORK	84	6.00	10	6.00	10	6.00
526 COOKING AND BAKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	6	3.86	1	3.50	0	0
529 TOBACCO/FOOD PROCESSING & REL PROD NEC	29	3.72	27	3.71	27	3.71
54 PETROL,COAL,NATURAL & MFG.GAS PROCESSING	18	9.21	0	0	0	0
549 PROCESSING OF PETROLEUM & REL.PROD., NEC	18	9.21	0	0	0	0
55 CHEM,PLASTICS,SYNTH, RUBBER,PAINT PROCESS	56	5.14	12	5.39	3	5.37
550 MIXING AND BLENDING	1	5.00	1	5.00	0	0
556 CASTING AND MOLDING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	36	4.74	4	4.36	1	4.90
557 EXTRUDING	2	4.50	2	4.50	1	5.00
558 REACTING OCCUPATIONS N.E.C.	3	5.50	0	0	0	0
559 PROCESSING OF CHEMICALS & REL. PROD.,NEC	14	6.37	5	6.64	1	6.20
56 PROCESSING OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	1	6.50	1	6.50	0	0
561 WOOD PRESERVING AND RELATED WORK	1	6.50	1	6.50	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
57 PROCESSING OF STONE, CLAY, GLASS & REL PR	27	$ 6.82	12	$ 6.28	3	$ 5.46
573 BAKING, DRYING, AND HEAT TREATING	2	5.86	1	5.75	1	5.75
574 IMPREGNATING,COATING AND GLAZING OCCS.	1	4.00	1	4.00	0	0
575 FORMING	2	5.32	2	5.32	2	5.32
579 PROCESS.STONE,CLAY, GLASS & REL.PROD.NEC	22	7.18	8	6.87	0	0
58 PROCESSING LEATHER, TEXTILES, & REL. PR.	1	4.60	0	0	0	0
582 WASHING, STEAMING AND SATURATING	1	4.60	0	0	0	0
59 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	6	7.11	3	7.77	1	12.01
590 PROCESSING PRODUCTS FROM ASST. MATERIALS	1	12.01	1	12.01	1	12.01
599 MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSING, N.E.C.	5	6.13	2	5.65	0	0
6 MACHINE TRADES	477	6.22	229	6.43	95	6.19
60 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	133	6.98	61	7.03	23	7.46
600 MACHINISTS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	60	6.55	27	6.13	5	7.40
601 TOOLMAKING AND RELATED WORK	22	8.59	9	9.44	4	8.71
602 GEAR MACHINING	1	8.50	1	8.50	0	0
603 ABRADING	7	5.31	1	0	0	0
604 TURNING	15	7.49	10	7.30	6	6.85
605 MILLING, SHAPING & PLANING	3	6.92	2	6.63	2	6.63
606 BORING	8	7.59	5	7.92	1	7.50
609 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	17	6.33	6	7.37	5	7.84
61 METALWORKING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	63	5.12	14	5.60	4	5.50
611 PRESS FORGING	2	6.75	0	0	0	0
612 FORGING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	3	7.00	1	8.00	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)

AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
615 PUNCHING AND SHEARING	20	$ 4.52	1	$ 3.60	0	$ 0
616 FABRICATING MACHINE WORK	18	5.19	6	5.76	4	5.50
617 FORMING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	7	5.59	2	5.81	0	0
619 MISC. METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	13	4.97	4	5.00	0	0
62 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	117	5.96	56	5.52	25	5.55
620 MTR. VEHICLE & ENGINEER. EQUIP. MECHANICS	95	5.57	48	5.43	23	5.40
623 MARINE EQUIPMENT MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
624 FARM MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	2	5.69	1	5.75	0	0
625 ENGINE,POWER TRANS., AND REF.MECHANICS	12	7.28	4	5.63	0	0
626 METALWORKING MACHINERY MECHANICS	5	8.74	3	6.33	2	7.00
629 SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY MECHANICS	2	5.60	0	0	0	0
63 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	66	7.70	33	8.54	14	7.22
630 GENERAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY MECHANICS	5	6.55	1	5.00	0	0
632 ORDNANCE AND ACCESS. MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	1	5.62	0	0	0	0
633 BUSINESS AND COMMER. MACHINE REPAIRERS	7	6.46	2	5.00	2	5.00
637 UTILITY SERVICE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	13	7.00	10	7.43	4	6.00
638 MISC.MACHINE INSTALLATION & REPAIR OCCS.	36	8.46	19	9.56	7	8.37
639 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS, NEC	4	6.23	1	0	1	0
64 PAPERWORKING OCCUPATIONS	19	5.24	15	5.97	0	0
649 PAPERWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	19	5.24	15	5.97	0	0
65 PRINTING OCCUPATIONS	53	5.19	38	5.53	21	5.60

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
650 TYPESETTING AND COMPOSING	3	$ 5.50	2	$ 5.50	0	$ 0
651 PRINTING PRESS WORK	20	5.49	15	5.88	5	6.30
652 PRINTING MACHINE WORK	14	4.68	8	4.78	4	4.65
653 BOOKBINDING-MACHINE OPERATORS & REL.OCCS	16	5.31	13	5.69	12	5.75
66 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	13	5.05	10	5.28	8	4.61
660 CABINETMAKING	2	7.50	2	7.50	1	5.00
667 SAWING	6	4.87	4	4.81	4	4.81
669 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	3.78	4	4.00	3	4.00
68 TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS	1	3.35	0	0	0	0
689 TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.35	0	0	0	0
69 MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	12	4.46	2	3.80	0	0
690 PLASTIC,SYN.RUBBER & LEATHER WORK. OCCS.	6	4.21	1	4.25	0	0
692 FABRICATION OF PROD. FROM ASSORTED MATER.	1	4.35	0	0	0	0
699 MISC. MACHINE WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	4.78	1	3.35	0	0
7 BENCH WORK	237	4.99	92	5.22	46	4.97
70 METAL PROD. FAB. ASSEMBLY & REPAIR, NEC	55	4.47	19	4.54	13	5.00
700 FAB.ASSEM.REPAIR OF JEWEL.SILWRE.REL.PR	1	12.00	1	12.00	1	12.00
704 ENGRAVING, ETCHING, AND RELATED WORK	1	9.00	0	0	0	0
705 FILING,GRINDING,BUF, CLEANING & POL OCCS.	3	4.33	0	0	0	0
706 METAL UNIT ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTING N.E.C.	46	4.13	16	3.98	11	4.27
709 FAB.ASSEM. & REPAIR OF METAL PRODS., NEC	4	5.69	2	6.00	1	6.00
71 FAB/REP SCIENT, MED PHOTO,OPT,HOR,REL.PD	8	6.99	6	7.54	3	6.98

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
710 FAB.REP.INS.FOR MEAS CON. & IND.PHY.CHAR	2	$ 9.66	2	$ 9.66	1	$ 11.00
712 FAB.AND REP.OF SURG. MED.DENT.INS.AND SUP	3	4.55	2	3.68	1	3.35
715 FAB. & REPAIR OF WAT CHES,CLOCKS & PARTS	2	9.30	2	9.30	1	6.60
716 ENG. & SCIEN.INST & EQUIP.FAB & REP.,NEC	1	4.37	0	0	0	0
72 ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	93	5.84	33	5.98	16	5.05
720 RADIO & TV RECEIVERS & PHONO.ASSEMB/REP	12	5.20	4	5.06	2	5.63
721 MOTORS,GENERATORS & REL.PROD ASSEM/REP	4	3.35	3	3.35	2	3.35
724 COILS,MAGNETS, ARMAT URES WINDING & ASSEM	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00
725 ASSEM. OF LIGHT BULB S & ELECTRONIC TUBES	3	6.14	0	0	0	0
726 ASSEM. & REP. OF ELE C.COMPON.& ACC., NEC	53	6.06	11	6.56	4	6.72
727 OCCUPATIONS IN STORA GE BATTERY ASSEMBLY	5	7.60	5	7.60	0	0
728 OCCS.IN FABRICATION OF ELEC.WIRE & CABLE	8	4.29	6	4.33	6	4.33
729 ASSEM. & REPAIR OF E LECTRICAL.EQUIP.,NEC	7	6.35	3	8.55	1	0
73 FAB/REPAIR OF PROD. MADE FROM ASST.MATER	12	3.88	1	5.76	0	0
730 FAB. & REPAIR OF MUS ICAL INSTS. & PARTS	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
732 OCCS. IN FAB. AND RE PAIR OF SPORTING GDS	1	5.76	1	5.76	0	0
739 FAB/REP.OF PROD.MADE FROM ASSORT.MATS.NEC	10	3.58	0	0	0	0
74 PAINTING, DECORATING AND RELATED OCCS.	6	4.71	2	5.35	2	5.35
741 SPRAY PAINTING	5	4.69	1	5.90	1	5.90
749 PAINTING,DECORATING AND RELATED WORK,NEC	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80
75 PLASTICS,SYN.,RUBBER & REL. PROD. ; AB/REP	4	5.38	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
750 TIRES, TUBES, TIRE TREADS FAB. & REPAIR	1	$ 7.50	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
754 FAB.AND REP.OF MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	3	4.67	0	0	0	0
76 OCCS. IN FAB/REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS	6	4.60	5	4.88	0	0
763 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF FURNITURE, N.E.C.	4	4.50	4	4.50	0	0
769 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS,NEC	2	4.75	1	6.00	0	0
77 FAB/REPAIR OF SAND, STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRD	4	6.10	3	6.08	2	4.32
774 FAB./REP. OF POTTERY AND PORCELAIN WARE	2	5.40	1	4.64	1	4.64
775 GRIND.,FILING,POLISH FROST.,ETCH.OCCS,NEC	1	4.00	1	4.00	1	4.00
777 MODELMAKING, PATTERN & MOLDMAKING&REL OCC	1	9.61	1	9.61	0	0
78 FAB/REP OF TEXTILE, LEATHER & REL. PROD.	46	3.95	23	3.93	10	4.18
780 UPHOLSTERING & FAB.& REP.OF MATTRESS/BEDS	11	4.47	9	4.41	3	6.75
781 LAY. OUT,MARK.,CUT. & PUNCH. OCCS., NEC	3	4.62	0	0	0	0
782 HANDSEWING, MENDING, EMBROID. & KNIT, NEC	3	3.83	1	3.50	1	3.50
784 FAB/REP OF HATS,CAPS GLOVES & REL PROD.	5	3.35	0	0	0	0
785 TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING	2	3.68	1	3.35	0	0
786 MACHINE SEWING OPERATORS, GARMENT	4	3.39	1	3.35	1	3.35
787 MACHINE SEWING OPERATORS, NONGARMENT	16	3.55	10	3.43	5	3.46
788 OCCS.IN FABRICATION & REPAIR OF FOOTWEAR	2	6.62	1	6.24	0	0
79 BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	3	3.82	0	0	0	0
794 OCCS. IN FABRICATION OF PAPER PRODS., NEC	1	4.75	0	0	0	0
795 GLUING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	3.35	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	279	$ 6.20	95	$ 6.62	31	$ 7.54
80 OCCUPATIONS IN METAL FABRIACTION, N.E.C.	58	5.55	9	6.86	4	6.33
801 FITTING, BOLTING, SCREWING, AND REL. WRK	2	5.30	1	5.30	0	0
804 TINSMITHS, COPPERSMIT HS&SHT.MTL.WORKERS	4	7.99	2	7.50	1	6.00
806 TRANS. EQUIPMENT ASSEM. AND REL. WORK	9	5.77	2	6.00	1	5.00
807 BODY WORK, TRANSPORT. EQUIPMENT	20	6.41	2	5.00	1	0
809 MISC. OCCS. IN METAL FABRICATING, N.E.C.	23	4.66	2	8.81	1	8.00
81 WELDERS, CUTTERS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	48	5.64	11	5.85	1	4.50
810 ARC WELDERS AND CUTTERS	14	6.02	6	5.95	1	4.50
811 GAS WELDING	1	0	0	0	0	0
812 RESISTANCE WELDERS	2	6.68	0	0	0	0
813 BRAZING, BRAZE WELDING & SOLDERING OCCS	7	4.06	0	0	0	0
816 THERMAL AND ARC CUTTERS	9	4.10	1	5.50	0	0
819 WELDING, CUTTING AND RELATED WORK, N.E.C.	15	6.71	4	5.80	0	0
82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMB., INST. AND REPAIRING	65	7.36	34	7.55	16	8.58
821 TRANS.AND DIST.LINE CIR.ASSEM.INST.REP.	2	4.75	2	4.75	0	0
822 WIRE COM.DET.SIG.EQU ASSEM.INSTAL.AND REP	7	6.09	2	8.17	1	0
823 ELEC.COMM.DET.SIG. EQU.ASSEM.INST.REP.	4	6.90	2	6.13	0	0
824 LIGHT.EQU. & BLD.WIR ASSEM.INST.REP, NEC	12	6.93	5	5.97	4	6.45
827 LARGE HOUS.APP.SIM. COM.IND.EQU.ASSEM.	1	6.00	1	6.00	1	6.00
828 ELEC. & ELEC. PROD. FAB., INSTALL.REP.NEC	27	7.55	14	8.55	8	9.69
829 INSTAL.REP.OF ELECTR ICAL PRODUCTS,N.E.C.	12	8.50	8	7.57	2	6.50

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
84 PAINTING, PLASTERING WATERPT., CEMENTING	3	$ 8.55	1	$ 12.13	1	$ 12.13
840 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINT. PAINTERS	3	8.55	1	12.13	1	12.13
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	36	6.56	13	6.10	4	5.40
860 CARPENTRY AND RELATED WORK	18	5.99	5	5.66	2	5.66
861 BRICK/STONE MASONRY & TILE SETTERS	1	4.75	0	0	0	0
862 PLUMBERS,GAS FITTING STEAM FITTING OCCS.	4	8.35	1	5.00	0	0
865 GLAZIERS AND RELATED WORK	1	9.00	0	0	0	0
866 ROOFING AND RELATED WORK	3	6.00	2	6.50	0	0
869 MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION WORK, N.E.C.	9	7.01	5	6.72	2	5.14
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	69	5.89	27	5.75	5	7.17
891 STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OCCS., N.E.C.	8	7.69	4	8.81	3	9.34
899 MISC. STRUCTURAL WORK OCCS., N.E.C.	61	5.62	23	5.08	2	3.93
9 MISCELLANEOUS	498	5.28	166	5.54	80	5.15
90 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS	72	5.34	30	5.69	18	6.91
902 DUMP-TRUCK DRIVING	1	0	1	0	1	0
903 TRUCK DRIVING, INFLAMMABLES	3	8.80	2	8.06	1	11.11
904 TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVING	21	7.95	13	7.92	13	7.92
905 HEAVY TRUCK DRIVING	28	5.33	10	5.05	3	4.50
906 LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING	19	4.12	4	3.94	0	0
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	111	4.95	50	5.66	27	5.74
910 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS	18	8.31	18	8.31	10	8.31
911 WATER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS	4	5.50	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
913 PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS,NEC	20	$ 4.46	9	$ 4.59	7	$ 4.53
914 PUMPING AND PIPELINE TRANSPORT.	1	7.00	1	7.00	1	7.00
915 PARKING LOT & AUTO. SERVICE FACILITIES	42	3.88	17	3.59	6	3.51
919 MISC. TRANSPORTATION WORK, N.E.C.	26	3.84	5	4.20	3	4.00
92 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCUPATIONS	278	5.19	71	4.59	32	4.26
920 PACKAGING OCCUPATIONS	93	4.81	25	4.31	13	3.64
921 HOISTING AND CONVEYING OCCUPATIONS	12	4.47	7	4.30	4	4.25
922 MATERIALS MOVING AND STORING OCCS., N.E.C	64	5.84	13	5.28	2	6.25
929 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCS,N.E.C.	109	5.23	26	4.73	13	4.57
93 EXTRACTION OF MINERALS OCCUPATIONS	12	9.71	10	10.12	0	0
939 EXTRACTION OF MINERALS OCCUPATIONS, NEC	12	9.71	10	10.12	0	0
95 PRODUCTION AND DIST. OF UTILITIES	9	7.51	2	7.69	1	0
950 STATIONARY ENGINEERING	4	5.50	0	0	0	0
951 FIRING AND RELATED WORK	1	11.38	0	0	0	0
953 PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GAS OCCS.	1	7.75	0	0	0	0
954 FILTRATION,PURIFIC.& AND DISTRIB.OF WATER	2	7.21	1	0	1	0
955 REFUSE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL OCCUPATIONS	1	7.69	1	7.69	0	0
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK OCCUPATIONS	16	4.46	3	5.75	2	5.38
971 PHOTOENGRAVING OCCUPATIONS	1	6.50	1	6.50	0	0
972 LITHOGRAPHY AND RELATED WORK	1	6.00	0	0	0	0
973 HAND COMPOSITION, TYPESETTING,REL.WORK	1	6.00	1	6.00	1	6.00

TABLE 4 (contd.)
AVERAGE PAY FOR FULL-TIME, PERMANENT OPENINGS
LISTED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB BANK
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND JOB TITLE*
February 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
976 DARKROOM OCCS., N.E.C.	1	$ 3.35	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
977 BOOKBINDING AND RELATED WORK	1	3.35	0	0	0	0
979 GRAPHIC ART WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	11	4.19	1	4.75	1	4.75

Source: Labor Market Information Analytical Table Series (LMI-ATS), Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

* Data exclude: (1) job orders for part-time or seasonal positions (those requiring less than 35 hours of work per week or expected to last less than 150 days); (2) job orders listed with the Moline Job Service office (these openings are included in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa Job Bank District; and (3) job orders listed with all Job Service offices located in the Illinois section of the St. Louis SMSA (these openings are included in the St. Louis, Missouri Job Bank District). Average pay scales are based on a weighted average--by the number of openings available--of the pay offered by employers for the occupations listed during the reference month.

TABLE 5

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS
REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During [2] Period	Openings Received During [2] Period	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
0-9	TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	649,365	208,575	3.1
0,1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL	67,821	34,406	2.0
003.161.014	Electronics Technician....	494	199	2.5
007.061.014	Mechanical Engineer	329	164	2.0
012.167.066	Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	229	185	1.2
020.162.014	Programmer, Business	276	120	2.3
045.107.010	Vocational Counselor	1,254	405	3.1
075.374.010	Nurse, General Duty	419	334	1.3
079.371.010	Dental Assistant	712	173	4.1
079.374.014	Nurse, Licensed Practical.	1,324	335	4.0
160.167.010	Accountant	1,508	212	7.1
169.167.010	Administrative Assistant .	1,392	188	7.4
185.167.046	Manager, Retail Store	3,081	314	9.8
187.167.106	Manager, Food Service	2,308	477	4.8
195.107.010	Caseworker	515	128	4.0
20-24	CLERICAL	135,166	46,241	2.9
201.362.010	Legal Secretary	1,175	330	3.6
201.362.030	Secretary	7,238	2,037	3.6

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During [2] Period	Openings Received During [2] Period	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
202.362.014	Stenographer	305	164	1.9
203.362.010	Clerk-Typist	8,905	3,222	2.8
203.582.030	Keypunch Operator	2,466	449	5.5
203.582.066	Typist	786	583	1.3
205.367.054	Survey Worker	279	395	0.7
206.362.010	File Clerk I	2,879	361	8.0
209.562.010	General Clerk	21,466	14,400	1.5
209.587.026	Mail Clerk	1,736	342	5.1
210.382.010	Audit Clerk	326	232	1.4
210.382.014	Bookkeeper I (Full-Charge)	3,781	569	6.6
210.382.018	Bookkeeper II	1,367	188	7.3
211.362.010	Cashier I	3,547	385	9.2
211.362.018	Teller	1,452	452	3.2
211.462.010	Cashier II	6,806	1,297	5.2
213.362.010	Computer Operator	1,572	236	6.7
216.482.010	Accounting Clerk	3,071	768	4.0
219.362.010	Administrative Clerk	6,976	1,722	4.1
222.387.058	Stock Clerk	3,993	833	4.8
235.662.022	Telephone Operator	1,432	362	4.0
237.367.022	Information Clerk	59	122	0.5
237.367.038	Receptionist	4,017	964	4.2
238.362.010	Hotel Clerk.....	603	256	2.4

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During Period [2]	Openings Received During Period [2]	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
249.367.074	Career Guidance Technician	2,195	385	5.7
25-29	SALES	28,332	10,552	2.7
250.257.010	Insurance Sales Agent	879	447	2.0
261.357.062	Salesperson, Shoes	672	259	2.6
261.357.066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	1,223	439	2.8
279.357.050	Salesperson, Gen. Hardware	488	175	2.8
279.357.054	Salesperson, Gen. Merchandise	3,294	1,612	2.0
279.357.062	Salesperson, Parts	497	170	2.9
290.477.014	General Sales Clerk	3,740	1,132	3.3
290.477.018	Sales Clerk, Food	757	432	1.8
292.353.010	Sales Route Driver	1,336	235	5.7
299.357.014	Telephone Solicitor	685	975	0.7
3	SERVICE	126,786	41,457	3.1
301.474.010	General Housekeeper	1,933	393	4.9
309.677.010	Companion	313	274	1.1
311.477.014	Counter Attendant, Lunch Room or Coffee Shop	2,977	2,687	1.1
311.677.010	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	867	233	3.7
312.474.010	Bartender	3,066	453	6.8
313.361.014	Restaurant Cook	4,976	1,686	3.0
313.361.022	Short-Order Cook	3,708	739	5.0
315.361.010	Cook, Institutional	1,853	359	5.2

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During Period [2]	Openings Received During Period [2]	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
316.684.018	Meat Cutter	782	170	4.6
317.684.014	Pantry Goods Maker	471	149	3.2
317.687.010	Cook Helper	741	194	3.8
318.687.010	Kitchen Helper	8,287	2,302	3.6
323.687.010	Cleaner, Hospital	925	297	3.1
323.687.014	Cleaner, Commercial Estabs.	3,905	844	4.6
355.377.014	Psychiatric Aide	610	213	2.9
355.674.014	Nurse Aide	14,131	2,009	7.0
355.677.010	Food Service Worker, Hospital	1,357	250	5.4
359.677.010	Attendant, Children's Institution	517	221	2.3
359.677.018	Nursery School Attendant .	1,269	521	2.4
372.667.018	Correction Officer	507	356	1.4
372.667.034	Security Guard	3,581	2,051	1.7
372.667.038	Merchant Patroller	1,229	891	1.4
882.664.010	Janitor	5,640	1,873	3.0
4	FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY	13,426	21,508	0.6
5	PROCESSING	22,041	4,358	5.1
509.686.010	General Laborer, Iron and Steel	2,126	504	4.2
529.686.014	Cannery Worker	318	575	0.6
556.685.038	Injection Molding Machine Tender, Plastic/Rubber	840	196	4.3
579.687.030	Selector/Inspector, Glass Products	516	238	2.2

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During Period [2]	Openings Received During Period [2]	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
6	MACHINE TRADES	57,401	7,761	7.4
600.280.022	Machinist	1,383	344	4.0
600.380.018	Machine Set-Up Operator	615	162	3.8
609.685.018	Production Machine Tender.	2,195	215	10.2
615.482.022	Punch Press Operator I ...	1,627	148	11.0
620.261.010	Automobile Mechanic	5,225	679	7.7
638.281.014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,609	404	4.0
7	BENCHWORK	36,430	7,181	5.1
721.684.022	Electric-Motor Assembler .	216	268	0.8
726.684.018	Electronics Assembler	1,470	351	4.2
729.687.010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	948	124	7.6
739.687.030	Assembler, Small Products.	897	170	5.3
787.682.046	Sewing Machine Operator ..	1,736	561	3.1
8	STRUCTURAL WORK	58,395	9,790	6.0
807.381.010	Automobile Body Repairer .	1,680	256	6.6
819.384.010	Combination Welder	2,250	221	10.2
824.261.010	Electrician	1,038	142	7.3
827.684.010	Appliance Assembler, Line.	196	164	1.2
828.281.010	Electronics Mechanic	738	162	4.6

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code [1]	Occupation	Applicants Available During Period [2]	Openings Received During Period [2]	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
829.281.014	Electrical Repairer	481	124	3.9
840.381.010	Painter	1,526	342	4.5
860.381.022	Carpenter	3,381	319	10.6
869.664.014	Construction Worker	6,259	594	10.5
899.281.014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	686	158	4.3
899.381.010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	2,796	1,443	1.9
90-91	MOTOR FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION	30,246	5,707	5.3
904.383.010	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	4,101	384	10.7
905.663.014	Truck Driver, Heavy	6,602	351	18.8
906.682.022	Truck Driver, Light	2,688	350	7.7
913.463.010	Bus Driver	1,905	715	2.7
915.467.010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	4,094	617	6.6
919.687.014	Cleaner, Transportation Vehicles	897	354	2.5
92	PACKAGING AND MATERIAL HANDLING	67,893	18,373	3.7
920.587.018	Hand Packager	13,942	3,152	4.4
920.685.078	Packager, Machine	2,021	162	12.5
920.687.014	Bagger, Grocery	418	789	0.5

TABLE 5 (contd.)

OCCUPATIONS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JS OPENINGS
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981

D.O.T. Code 1/	Occupation	Applicants Available During Period 2/	Openings Received During Period 2/	Number Of Applicants Available For Each Opening
929.687.030	Material Handler	25,517	10,015	2.5
93-97	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	5,428	1,241	4.4

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table 96.

1/ Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977.

2/ Applicant data includes only those individuals who were assigned complete (nine-digit D.O.T.) occupational codes by Job Service staff. Excludes entry-level applicants who were classified only by one-digit D.O.T. code, partially-registered applicants who were not assigned any D.O.T. code, and registrants assigned invalid occupational codes. Opening data excludes job vacancies which were assigned invalid occupational codes.

Table 6

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
State of Illinois

	Number of persons (000's)			Percent Distribution		
	1983	1980	1970	1983	1980	1970
All races						
Total	11,444.6	11,379.4	11,056.9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	8,726.3	8,559.4	7,663.7	76.2	75.2	69.3
16 - 19	725.6	842.6	779.8	6.3	7.4	7.1
20 - 24	991.7	1,058.1	810.9	8.7	9.3	7.3
25 - 34	1,939.0	1,847.5	1,368.6	16.9	16.2	12.4
35 - 44	1,436.9	1,288.4	1,267.9	12.6	11.3	11.5
45 - 64	2,265.8	2,261.8	2,340.7	19.8	19.9	21.2
65 & over	1,367.3	1,261.0	1,095.8	11.9	11.1	9.9
Men	5,503.2	5,486.7	5,338.1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	4,092.4	4,023.7	3,609.6	74.4	73.3	67.6
16 - 19	367.6	426.5	385.8	6.7	7.8	7.2
20 - 24	488.6	509.0	364.6	8.9	9.3	6.8
25 - 34	949.0	893.0	665.1	17.2	16.3	12.5
35 - 44	703.9	638.2	618.9	12.8	11.6	11.6
45 - 64	1,065.7	1,066.4	1,122.7	19.4	19.4	21.0
65 & over	517.6	490.6	452.5	9.4	8.9	8.5
Women	5,941.4	5,892.7	5,718.8	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	4,633.9	4,535.7	4,054.1	78.0	77.0	70.9
16 - 19	358.0	416.1	394.0	6.0	7.1	6.9
20 - 24	503.1	549.1	446.3	8.5	9.3	7.8
25 - 34	990.1	954.5	703.5	16.7	16.2	12.3
35 - 44	733.0	650.2	649.0	12.3	11.0	11.3
45 - 64	1,200.1	1,195.4	1,218.0	20.2	20.3	21.3
65 & over	849.7	770.4	643.3	14.3	13.1	11.2

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; estimates are as of July for each year.

Table 6a

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
State of Illinois

	Number of persons (000's)			Percent Distribution		
	1983	1980	1970	1983	1980	1970
White						
Total	9,046.2	9,189.7	9,567.7	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	7,076.7	7,069.4	6,747.2	78.2	76.9	70.5
16 - 19	583.8	685.3	667.4	6.5	7.5	7.0
20 - 24	778.3	819.2	696.7	8.6	8.9	7.3
25 - 34	1,541.8	1,505.2	1,167.0	17.0	16.4	12.2
35 - 44	1,152.8	1,038.5	1,094.0	12.7	11.3	11.4
45 - 64	1,785.2	1,872.4	2,111.5	19.7	20.4	22.1
65 & over	1,234.8	1,148.8	1,010.6	13.6	12.5	10.6
Men	4,366.7	4,448.6	4,636.0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	3,336.9	3,341.3	3,193.8	76.4	75.1	68.9
16 - 19	299.1	350.4	332.5	6.8	7.9	7.2
20 - 24	387.3	396.8	316.5	8.9	8.9	6.8
25 - 34	761.1	734.0	575.1	17.4	16.5	12.4
35 - 44	578.3	526.7	540.1	13.2	11.8	11.7
45 - 64	848.6	890.1	1,015.1	19.4	20.0	21.9
65 & over	462.5	443.3	414.5	10.6	10.0	8.9
Women	4,679.5	4,741.1	4,931.7	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	3,739.8	3,728.1	3,553.4	79.9	78.6	72.1
16 - 19	284.7	334.9	334.9	6.1	7.1	6.8
20 - 24	391.0	422.4	380.2	8.4	8.9	7.7
25 - 34	780.7	771.2	591.9	16.7	16.3	12.0
35 - 44	574.5	511.8	553.9	12.3	10.8	11.2
45 - 64	936.6	982.3	1,096.4	20.0	20.7	22.2
65 & over	772.3	705.5	596.1	16.5	14.9	12.1

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; estimates are as of July for each year.

Table 6b

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
State of Illinois

	Number of persons (000's)			Percent Distribution		
	1983	1980	1970	1983	1980	1970
Nonwhite						
Total	2,398.4	2,189.7	1,580.2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	1,649.6	1,490.0	916.5	68.8	68.0	58.0
16 - 19	141.8	157.3	112.4	5.9	7.2	7.1
20 - 24	213.4	238.9	114.2	8.9	10.9	7.2
25 - 34	397.2	342.3	201.6	16.6	15.6	12.8
35 - 44	284.1	249.9	173.9	11.8	11.4	11.0
45 - 64	480.6	389.4	229.2	20.0	17.8	14.5
65 & over	132.5	112.2	85.2	5.5	5.1	5.4
Men	1,136.5	1,038.1	702.1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	755.5	682.4	415.8	66.5	65.7	59.2
16 - 19	68.5	76.1	53.3	6.0	7.3	7.6
20 - 24	101.3	112.2	48.1	8.9	10.8	6.9
25 - 34	187.9	159.0	90.0	16.5	15.3	12.8
35 - 44	125.6	111.5	78.8	11.1	10.7	11.2
45 - 64	217.1	176.3	107.6	19.1	17.0	15.3
65 & over	55.1	47.3	38.0	4.8	4.6	5.4
Women	1,261.9	1,151.6	787.1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	894.1	807.6	500.7	70.9	70.1	63.6
16 - 19	73.3	81.2	59.1	5.8	7.1	7.5
20 - 24	112.1	126.7	66.1	8.9	11.0	8.4
25 - 34	209.3	183.3	111.6	16.6	15.9	14.2
35 - 44	158.5	138.4	95.1	12.6	12.0	12.1
45 - 64	263.5	213.1	121.6	20.9	18.5	15.4
65 & over	77.4	64.9	47.2	6.1	5.6	6.0

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; estimates are as of July for each year.

Table 6c

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
State of Illinois

	Number of persons (000's)			Percent Distribution		
	1983	1980	1970	1983	1980	1970
Black						
Total	1,691.3	1,672.5	1,418.5	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	1,156.2	1,133.6	865.8	68.4	67.8	61.0
16 - 19	123.5	140.4	108.2	7.3	8.4	7.6
20 - 24	184.0	211.2	106.9	10.9	12.6	7.5
25 - 34	323.1	280.2	186.6	19.1	16.8	13.2
35 - 44	171.8	160.1	163.8	10.2	9.6	11.5
45 - 64	240.5	237.3	218.8	14.2	14.2	15.4
65 & over	113.3	104.4	81.5	6.7	6.2	5.7
Men	795.4	788.1	667.9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	524.6	515.4	391.9	66.0	65.4	58.7
16 - 19	59.2	67.5	51.3	7.4	8.6	7.7
20 - 24	87.5	99.3	45.0	11.0	12.6	6.7
25 - 34	155.4	132.1	83.2	19.5	16.8	12.5
35 - 44	75.6	70.7	74.2	9.5	9.0	11.1
45 - 64	101.5	102.6	102.1	12.8	13.0	15.3
65 & over	45.4	43.2	36.1	5.7	5.5	5.4
Women	895.9	884.4	750.6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	631.6	618.2	473.9	70.5	69.9	63.1
16 - 19	64.3	72.9	56.9	7.2	8.2	7.6
20 - 24	96.5	111.9	61.9	10.8	12.7	8.2
25 - 34	167.7	148.1	103.4	18.7	16.7	13.8
35 - 44	96.2	89.4	89.6	10.7	10.1	11.9
45 - 64	139.0	134.7	116.7	15.5	15.2	15.5
65 & over	67.9	61.2	45.4	7.6	6.9	6.0

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; estimates are as of July for each year.

Table 6d

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION*
State of Illinois

	Number of persons (000's)			Percent Distribution		
	1983	1980	1970	1983	1980	1970
Other Nonwhite						
Total	707.1	517.2	70.7	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	493.4	356.4	50.7	69.8	68.9	71.7
16 - 19	18.3	16.9	4.2	2.6	3.3	5.9
20 - 24	29.4	27.7	7.3	4.2	5.4	10.3
25 - 34	74.1	62.1	15.0	10.5	12.0	21.2
35 - 44	112.3	89.8	10.1	15.9	17.4	14.3
45 - 64	240.1	152.1	10.4	34.0	29.4	14.7
65 & over	19.2	7.8	3.7	2.7	1.5	5.2
Men	341.1	250.0	34.2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	230.9	167.0	23.9	67.7	66.8	69.9
16 - 19	9.3	8.6	2.0	2.7	3.4	5.8
20 - 24	13.8	12.9	3.1	4.0	5.2	9.1
25 - 34	32.5	26.9	6.8	9.5	10.8	19.9
35 - 44	50.0	40.8	4.6	14.7	16.3	13.5
45 - 64	115.6	73.7	5.5	33.9	29.5	16.1
65 & over	9.7	4.1	1.9	2.8	1.6	5.6
Women	366.0	267.2	36.5	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16 & over	262.5	189.4	26.8	71.7	70.9	73.4
16 - 19	9.0	8.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	6.0
20 - 24	15.6	14.8	4.2	4.3	5.5	11.5
25 - 34	41.6	35.2	8.2	11.4	13.2	22.5
35 - 44	62.3	49.0	5.5	17.0	18.3	15.1
45 - 64	124.5	78.4	4.9	34.0	29.3	13.4
65 & over	9.5	3.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	4.9

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; estimates are as of July for each year.

Table 7

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
All races						
Total, 16 & over	8,726.3	5,724.6	65.6%	5,238.1	486.5	8.5%
16 - 19	725.6	447.5	61.7	348.5	99.0	22.1
20 - 21	396.7	305.5	77.0	264.5	41.0	13.4
22 - 24	595.0	488.2	77.0	396.6	61.6	13.4
25 - 34	1,939.0	1,582.0	81.6	1,446.5	135.5	8.6
35 - 44	1,436.9	1,190.2	82.8	1,122.6	67.6	5.7
45 - 64	2,265.8	1,554.8	68.6	1,480.9	73.9	4.8
65 & over	1,367.3	186.4	13.6	178.5	7.9	4.2
Men, 16 & over	4,092.4	3,153.7	77.1%	2,893.1	260.6	8.3%
16 - 19	367.6	217.8	59.2	169.4	48.4	22.2
20 - 21	195.4	160.7	82.2	137.9	22.8	14.2
22 - 24	293.2	241.0	82.2	206.6	34.4	14.3
25 - 34	949.0	891.4	93.9	816.1	75.3	8.4
35 - 44	703.9	661.5	94.0	625.8	35.7	5.4
45 - 64	1,065.7	875.4	72.8	835.5	39.9	4.6
65 & over	517.6	105.9	20.5	101.8	4.1	3.9
Women, 16 & over	4,633.9	2,570.9	55.5	2,345.0	225.9	8.8%
16 - 19	358.0	229.7	64.2	179.1	50.6	22.0
20 - 21	201.2	144.8	72.0	126.6	18.2	12.6
22 - 24	301.9	217.2	71.9	190.0	27.2	12.5
25 - 34	990.0	690.6	69.8	630.4	60.2	8.7
35 - 44	733.0	528.7	72.1	496.8	31.9	6.0
45 - 64	1,200.1	679.4	56.6	645.4	34.0	5.0
65 & over	849.7	80.5	9.5	76.7	3.8	4.7

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; except for percents, all data are in thousands.

Table 7a

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
White						
Total, 16 & over	7,076.7	4,644.2	65.6%	4,323.2	321.0	6.9%
16 - 19	583.8	387.9	66.4	318.2	69.7	18.0
20 - 21	311.3	248.0	79.7	222.7	25.3	10.2
22 - 24	467.0	371.9	79.6	333.9	38.0	10.2
25 - 34	1,541.8	1,268.8	82.3	1,178.3	90.5	7.1
35 - 44	1,152.8	967.6	83.9	924.2	43.4	5.7
45 - 64	1,785.2	1,229.4	68.9	1,181.6	47.8	3.9
65 & over	1,234.8	170.6	13.8	164.3	6.3	3.7
Men, 16 & over	3,336.9	2,589.3	77.6%	2,417.6	171.7	6.6%
16 - 19	299.1	189.6	63.4	154.3	35.3	18.6
20 - 21	154.9	129.8	83.8	115.0	14.8	11.4
22 - 24	232.4	194.6	83.7	172.4	22.2	11.4
25 - 34	761.1	722.2	94.9	675.1	47.1	6.5
35 - 44	578.3	549.0	94.9	525.8	23.2	4.2
45 - 64	848.6	707.5	83.4	681.5	26.0	3.7
65 & over	462.5	96.6	20.9	93.5	3.1	3.2
Women, 16 & over	3,739.8	2,054.9	54.9%	1,905.6	149.3	7.3%
16 - 19	284.7	198.3	69.6	163.9	34.4	17.3
20 - 21	156.4	118.2	75.6	107.7	10.5	8.9
22 - 24	234.6	177.3	75.6	161.5	15.8	8.9
25 - 34	780.7	546.6	70.0	503.2	43.4	7.9
35 - 44	574.5	418.6	72.9	398.4	20.2	4.8
45 - 64	936.6	521.9	55.7	500.1	21.8	4.2
65 & over	772.3	74.0	9.6	70.8	3.2	4.3

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Table 7b

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Nonwhite						
Total, 16 & over	1,649.6	1,080.4	65.5%	914.9	165.5	15.3%
16 - 19	141.8	59.6	42.0	30.3	29.3	49.2
20 - 21	85.3	57.5	67.4	41.8	15.7	27.3
22 - 24	128.1	86.3	67.4	62.7	23.6	27.3
25 - 34	397.2	313.2	78.9	268.2	45.0	14.4
35 - 44	284.1	222.6	78.4	198.4	24.2	10.9
45 - 64	480.6	325.4	67.7	299.3	26.1	8.0
65 & over	132.5	15.8	11.9	14.2	1.6	10.1
Men, 16 & over	755.5	564.4	74.7%	475.5	88.9	15.8%
16 - 19	68.5	28.2	41.2	15.1	13.1	46.5
20 - 21	40.5	30.9	76.3	22.9	8.0	25.9
22 - 24	60.8	46.4	76.3	34.2	12.2	26.3
25 - 34	187.9	169.2	90.0	141.0	28.2	16.7
35 - 44	125.6	112.5	89.6	100.0	12.5	11.1
45 - 64	217.1	167.9	77.3	154.0	13.9	8.3
65 & over	55.1	9.3	16.9	8.3	1.0	10.8
Women, 16 & over	894.1	516.0	57.7%	439.4	76.6	14.8%
16 - 19	73.3	31.4	42.8	15.2	16.2	51.6
20 - 21	44.8	26.6	59.4	18.9	7.7	28.9
22 - 24	67.3	39.9	59.3	28.5	11.4	28.6
25 - 34	209.3	144.0	68.8	127.2	16.8	11.7
35 - 44	158.5	110.1	69.5	98.4	11.7	10.6
45 - 64	263.5	157.5	59.8	145.3	12.2	7.7
65 & over	77.4	6.5	8.4	5.9	0.6	9.2

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; except for percents, all data are in thousands.

Table 7c

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Black						
Total, 16 & over	1,156.2	723.6	62.6%	588.7	134.9	18.7%
16 - 19	123.5	50.5	40.9	26.6	23.9	47.3
20 - 21	73.6	49.7	67.5	36.9	12.8	25.8
22 - 24	110.4	74.6	67.6	55.4	19.2	25.7
25 - 34	323.1	255.1	79.0	218.5	36.6	14.3
35 - 44	171.8	131.5	76.5	111.7	19.8	15.1
45 - 64	240.5	149.6	62.2	128.3	21.3	14.2
65 & over	113.3	12.6	11.1	11.3	1.3	10.3
Men, 16 & over	524.6	379.0	72.2%	306.7	72.3	19.1%
16 - 19	59.2	23.8	40.2	13.1	10.7	45.0
20 - 21	35.0	27.1	77.5	20.6	6.5	24.0
22 - 24	52.5	40.7	77.5	30.8	9.9	24.3
25 - 34	155.4	140.0	90.1	117.1	22.9	16.4
35 - 44	75.6	66.3	87.7	56.1	10.2	15.4
45 - 64	101.5	74.0	72.9	62.7	11.3	15.3
65 & over	45.4	7.1	15.5	6.3	0.8	11.3
Women, 16 & over	631.6	344.6	54.6%	282.0	62.6	18.2%
16 - 19	64.3	26.7	41.4	13.5	13.2	49.4
20 - 21	38.6	22.6	58.6	16.3	6.3	27.9
22 - 24	57.9	33.9	58.6	24.6	9.3	27.4
25 - 34	167.7	115.1	68.7	101.4	13.7	11.9
35 - 44	96.2	65.2	67.8	55.6	9.6	14.7
45 - 64	139.0	75.6	54.4	65.6	10.0	13.2
65 & over	67.9	5.5	8.1	5.0	0.5	9.1

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; except for percents, all data are in thousands.

Table 7d

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Other Nonwhite						
Total, 16 & over	493.4	356.8	72.3%	326.2	30.6	8.5%
16 - 19	18.3	9.1	49.7	3.7	5.4	59.3
20 - 21	11.8	7.8	66.1	4.9	2.9	37.2
22 - 24	17.6	11.7	66.5	7.3	4.4	37.6
25 - 34	74.1	58.1	78.4	49.7	8.4	14.5
35 - 44	112.3	91.1	81.1	86.7	4.4	4.8
45 - 64	240.1	175.8	73.2	171.0	4.8	2.7
65 & over	19.2	3.2	16.7	2.9	0.3	9.4
Men, 16 & over	230.9	185.4	80.3%	168.8	16.6	8.9%
16 - 19	9.3	4.4	47.3	2.0	2.4	54.5
20 - 21	5.5	3.8	69.1	2.3	1.5	39.5
22 - 24	8.3	5.7	68.7	3.4	2.3	40.4
25 - 34	32.5	29.2	89.8	23.9	5.3	18.2
35 - 44	50.0	46.2	92.4	43.9	2.3	5.0
45 - 64	115.6	93.9	81.2	91.3	2.6	2.8
65 & over	9.7	2.2	22.7	2.0	0.2	9.1
Women, 16 & over	262.5	171.4	65.3%	157.4	14.0	8.2%
16 - 19	9.0	4.7	52.2	1.7	3.0	63.8
20 - 21	6.2	4.0	64.5	2.6	1.4	35.0
22 - 24	9.4	6.0	63.8	3.9	2.1	35.0
25 - 34	41.6	28.9	69.5	25.8	3.1	10.7
35 - 44	62.3	44.9	72.1	42.8	2.1	4.7
45 - 64	124.5	81.9	65.8	79.7	2.2	2.7
65 & over	9.5	1.0	10.5	0.9	0.1	10.0

* Based on data provided by the University of California at Berkeley under contract to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration; except for percents, all data are in thousands.

Table 8

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

State of Illinois
Calendar Year 1981

	Total	Men	Women	White	Nonwhite
By Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
under 22	8.7	8.8	8.5	9.0	7.6
22 - 24	12.9	13.4	12.0	12.8	13.2
25 - 34	34.8	35.4	33.5	33.7	38.5
35 - 44	18.9	18.1	20.3	18.5	20.2
45 - 64	22.9	22.6	23.7	24.0	19.1
65 & over	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.4
By Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	66.5	100.0	---	67.8	61.7
Women	33.5	---	100.0	32.2	38.3
By Race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	77.7	79.3	74.6	100.0	---
Nonwhite	22.3	20.7	25.4	---	100.0
By Duration	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 4 weeks	25.6	26.9	23.1	27.0	20.6
5 -14 weeks	41.2	41.7	40.1	41.6	40.0
15 weeks or more	33.2	31.4	36.8	31.4	39.4
By Occupation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Profess.-Tech.	11.1	10.4	12.2	---	---
Clerical-Sales	18.0	8.0	34.4	---	---
Service	12.3	8.2	19.0	---	---
Industrial	58.6	73.4	34.4	---	---

Source: Illinois Bureau of Employment Security; ES-203 quarterly reports.

Table 9

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PROJECTIONS*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Total Unemployed		Long-Term Unemployed			
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Distribution	
Total	486.5	8.5%	139.9	2.4%	100.0%	-
White	321.0	6.9	85.3	1.8	61.0	100.0%
Male	171.7	6.6	55.5	2.1	39.7	65.1
Female	149.3	7.3	29.8	1.4	21.3	34.9
Nonwhite	165.5	15.3	54.6	5.1	39.0	100.0%
Male	88.9	15.8	35.4	6.3	25.4	64.9
Female	76.6	14.8	19.2	3.7	13.7	35.1

NOTE: All figures in thousands.

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.

Table 10

PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
Total, 16 & over	5,724.6	5,238.1	248.1
16-19	447.5	348.5	40.7
20-24	763.7	661.1	50.3
25 & over	4,513.4	4,228.5	157.1
Male	3,153.7	2,893.1	118.4
16-19	217.8	169.4	20.6
20-24	401.7	344.5	25.3
25 & over	2,534.2	2,379.2	72.5
Female	2,570.9	2,345.0	129.7
16-19	229.7	179.1	20.2
20-24	362.0	316.6	25.0
25 & over	1,979.2	1,849.3	84.5
White	4,644.2	4,323.2	207.2
Male	2,589.3	2,417.6	100.3
Female	2,054.9	1,905.6	106.9
Nonwhite	1,080.4	914.9	40.9
Male	564.4	475.5	18.1
Female	516.0	439.4	22.8

NOTE: All figures in thousands.

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.

Table 11

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Total Persons	Persons Below Poverty		
		Total[1]	18 & over[2]	65 & over
Total	11,444.6	1,462.1	827.0	150.5
White	9,046.2	698.4	437.8	122.7
Nonwhite	2,398.4	763.7	389.2	27.8
Black	1,691.3	707.6	356.9	26.1
Other	707.1	56.1	32.3	1.7

NOTE: All figures in thousands.

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.
1/ All ages.
2/ Total less related children under 18 years of age.

Table 12

High School Dropout Rates*, by Sex and Race

State of Illinois

	School Year		
	'80-'81	'79-'80	'78-'79
Overall	5.9%	6.3	6.2
Boys	6.7	7.1	7.2
White	5.2	5.8	6.1
Black	11.2	11.3	10.4
Hispanic	13.8	13.2	14.5
Girls	5.1	5.4	5.2
White	4.1	4.4	4.4
Black	8.3	8.6	7.7
Hispanic	10.8	10.7	11.1

*Illinois State Board of Education.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

CETA BASIC PLANNING TABLE*
State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	General Population 16 & over	Estimated CFTA Eligibles	Estimated Long-Term Unemployed	Estimated Persons with Family Income Less than Poverty	Estimated Persons Receiving Public Assitance
Total	8,726.3	1,900.7	421.5	1,462.2	323.7
Male	4,092.4	904.7	201.0	697.4	95.3
Female	4,633.9	996.0	220.5	764.7	228.4
19 & under	725.6	404.8	90.6	314.4	107.9
20-21	396.7	163.5	35.8	124.3	19.0
22-44	3,970.9	1,083.4	239.8	831.9	147.0
45-54	1,154.5	163.5	36.3	125.7	22.4
55 & over	2,478.6	85.5	19.0	65.8	27.4
White	7,076.7	551.2	116.3	403.5	65.7
Black	1,156.2	1,130.9	255.4	886.0	225.6
Other	493.5	218.6	49.8	172.6	32.4
Hispanic	---	171.1	39.2	136.0	22.0

NOTE: All figures in thousands.

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.

CETA Planning Table for Titles II-B, II-D, VI, and VII*

State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Percent Distribution of Estimated Persons Eligible			
	II-B	II-D	VI	VII
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	47.6	38.4	38.4	47.6
Female	52.4	61.6	61.6	52.4
19 & under	21.4	20.8	20.8	21.4
20 - 21	8.5	6.5	6.5	8.5
22 - 44	56.9	58.8	58.8	56.9
45 - 54	8.6	9.8	9.8	8.6
55 & over	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.6
White	29.0	20.3	20.3	29.0
Black	59.6	69.7	69.7	59.6
Hispanic	9.0	6.8	6.8	9.0
Native American	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.2

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.

CETA Planning Table for Youth Programs*

State of Illinois
Fiscal Year 1983

	Percent Distribution Estimated Persons Eligible		
	SYEP	YETP	YCCIP
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	52.7	47.1	54.9
Female	47.3	52.9	45.1
14 - 15	---	39.8	---
16 - 19	66.7	43.6	---
20 - 21	33.3	16.6	---
White	28.1	28.1	56.1
Black	60.2	60.2	36.2
Hispanic	9.3	9.3	6.3
Native American	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian	1.2	1.2	0.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4

* Prepared in compliance with guidelines provided by the U.S.Employment and Training Administration.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE - the sum total of the employed (excluding the Armed Forces) and the unemployed; persons involved in labor-management disputes are considered to be employed.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - the number of persons in the labor force divided by the "working age" or "adult" population (persons 16 years of age or older).

EMPLOYMENT - all workers and all persons involved in labor-management disputes or who are temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness or personal reasons; counted by place of residence.

UNEMPLOYMENT - all persons out of work and actively seeking work; included are persons with work experience as well as new and reentrants.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - the number of persons unemployed divided by the number of persons in the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - persons on establishment payrolls; excluded are self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes.

TECHNICAL NOTES

LIMITATIONS OF JOB SERVICE DATA

Users should be aware of the limitations of Job Service data so as not to over- or underestimate the supply of, or demand for, labor in an occupation. However, given the data's limitations, the user should not be discouraged from utilizing information developed from Job Service records to identify occupations where a substantial level of demand appears to exist.

The limitations and characteristics of the data on JOB OPENINGS registered with the Job Service are as follows:

1. The Job Service serves an unknown portion of the demand for labor in a given labor market. Many employers use channels other than the Job Service, such as newspaper advertisements, college placement offices, private employment agencies, unions, or executive searches.

2. Labor demand may be overestimated in occupations where employers are experiencing high rates of labor turnover. An opening for one job will be called in as many times as it is vacated.

3, Most federal contractors and others coming under Equal Employment Opportunity statutes are required to list all job vacancies with, but have little intention of hiring through, the Job Service.

4. Administrative practices may preclude listing of some job orders with the Job Service, thus understating demand.

5. Job orders on file for more than 30 days may or may not indicate an imbalance between supply and demand. In some occupations, demand is not satisfied as the result of factors such as poor working conditions, low wages, or inconvenient hours, and not necessarily as the result of a lack of qualified workers. For other jobs, a search of more than 30 days is considered reasonable.

6. The pay range shown for each job title is a weighted average of the pay offered by employers for the occupation listed.

The limitations of the data on JOB-SEEKERS registered with the Job Service are as follows:

Data on job-seekers registered with the JS substantially understates existing labor supply in the State because it does not include applicants who have been given occupational deferments and who, therefore, are not registered into the ESARS data collection system. Such deferments may be granted by either Unemployment Insurance or Job Service staff for any of the following reasons:

1. The claimant/job-seeker is involved in an individual or mass temporary layoff. Deferment may be granted for the period of the layoff.

2. The claimant is filing for partial benefits unless he/she wishes to register for work.

3. The claimant/job-seeker is involved in a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute.

4. The claimant/job-seeker is a member in good standing of a union which is included on the Unemployment Insurance list of approved unions and obtains employment primarily through union channels.

5. The claimant/job-seeker is a construction worker or stevedore.

6. The claimant is in an occupation which offers no reasonable opportunity for placement due to labor market conditions (an existing surplus of registered applicants in that job title, or no available vacancies in the occupation).

AREA COVERAGE: ILLINOIS JOB BANK DISTRICTS

The Central Job Bank District receives job orders from employers through the following Illinois Job Service offices: Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Litchfield, Mattoon, Quincy, and Springfield.

The Chicago Metropolitan Area Job Bank District receives job orders from employers in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Grundy, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

The Northwest Job Bank District receives job orders from employers through the following Illinois Job Service offices: DeKalb, Freeport, Galesburg, LaSalle, Ottawa, Pekin, Peoria, and Rockford, The Moline Job Service Office is included in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa Job Bank District and thus is not covered by the Northwest District.

The Southern Job Bank District receives job orders from employers through the following Illinois Job Service offices: Cairo, Carbondale, Centralia, Effingham, Harrisburg, Herrin, Mt. Vernon, Murphysboro, and West Frankfort. The Alton, Belleville, East St. Louis, and Granite City Job Service offices are included in the St. Louis, Missouri Job Bank District and thus are not covered by the Southern District.